

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

WEEKLY MARKET EDITION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA
PUBLISHED BY D. O. HAYNES & CO., AT NO. 3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

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VOL. I

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 23, 1914

No. 2

Some Information about this New Market Publication!

The European war has created unprecedented conditions in the drug and chemical markets—conditions which every dealer in these goods is compelled to face—because they directly affect his business.

The drug buyers, as never before, recognize the necessity for reliable and complete market reports.

This necessity has been forced upon us by requests from our subscribers, to keep them more promptly advised in regard to the markets than was possible in our monthly journals. To supply these demands we have decided to issue this special weekly publication—

"WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS."

There are two ways to handle such a publication from our standpoint as publishers. One is to make a very low subscription price and depend primarily upon advertising for its support. The other is to make a fair subscription price, ignore the advertising, and depend upon subscriptions for its support.

We have chosen the latter, because we believe that the drug buyers want, and are willing to support, a strictly independent market journal which will work exclusively for their interests—and in coming to this decision we know that we are doing what is best for our subscribers.

Of all trade publications, a market journal should be absolutely free from even the suspicion of undue influence. Editors and reporters are but human, and when their salaries depend on the good-will of advertisers, it places them in an awkward position.

We do not want to handicap our staff with even the possibility of such influence.

It is not our intention to refuse all advertisements, we may admit some offers of goods that are of value to our subscribers, but advertising will be only an incidental feature of this publication. We have no schedule of advertising rates, and we shall not solicit such business.

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS will endeavor to supply the drug buyers with more complete and reliable market information than they have heretofore received. It will take some weeks to perfect our plans and make all necessary connections, but the task is not an impossible one, and we are not without experience to guide us in the undertaking.

One Thing We Ask of Our Subscribers.

We obtain most of our information from the SELLERS, and we want to cultivate closer relations with our subscribers—the BUYERS.

Send us your inquiries, by mail or by wire. We will cover more fully any special goods in which you are interested, or obtain direct quotations for you if you have no buyer here in New York, or if you want to check him up. In other words, let us know what you want and we will try to serve you. Such inquiries help our reporters to get a more accurate line on the real conditions.

Manufacturers' Goods—Another new feature of our service will be the changes in Manufacturers' Goods. We have asked some 4000 manufacturers to keep us advised of any changes in their prices. These will be published free for the benefit of subscribers, and will be a valuable feature of our service.

It will be a long time before the drug markets will settle into normal conditions.

Many other changes and advances are sure to follow and many domestic goods will sooner or later be influenced, including many proprietary preparations. Other goods will be affected indirectly.

Every drug buyer—no matter how large or how small his purchases—should study and read the market reports at this time. Every dealer has some goods on his shelves which have materially advanced in price and he should see that his prices are advanced proportionately.

Do not forget that this publication is issued entirely for the benefit of its subscribers. Their interests are paramount and their co-operation is requested.

We shall spare no pains or expense to give you the best reports of the drug and chemical markets that can be secured, and we hope for your cordial support in the form of your subscriptions.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers,
By D. O. HAYNES, President.

Subscriptions—The subscription price of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS is \$4.00 a year for the U.S., Cuba and Mexico; to Canada \$4.50, and to foreign countries \$5.00. We cannot accept subscriptions for less than a full year, and all payments strictly in advance. USE THE SPECIAL ORDER BLANK.

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SEPTEMBER 23, 1914

DRUGS AND THE WAR

The initial shock immediately following the beginning of hostilities in the present European war has been somewhat relieved, and the preponderance of reports from all quarters of the country seem to indicate on the part of all those engaged in the drug trade a strong resolve to weather the storm and make the best of it. As a result of this determination, the atmosphere is clearer, the markets have become more settled, and a more optimistic spirit seems to pervade the entire trade.

This determination is a characteristic of the true American spirit, and great good may be confidently predicted to come from this experience. It has already caused the people to take an inventory of their resources and their ability to produce. The contest has shown our dependency upon foreign countries for various commodities and raised the question of the possibilities of production and manufacture in this country. In the entire field of our wants hitherto supplied by foreign producers, no branch of trade has suffered more in the present crisis than the drug and chemical industry. Botanical drugs, synthetics, fine chemicals, dyes, and many other classes of products of foreign origin have always been in the ascendant in our markets and to such an extent that when the war began a drug famine stared us in the face. With a full realization of these conditions in mind it must be said that the drug trade has met the situation in a spirit that promises a successful solution and develops confidence.

The dominant tone in all the reports printed in this issue of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS is indicative of optimism and settled confidence. It is true that prices on many commodities may not recede for a long time to come, but the quotations in a majority of instances have lost that explosive character they exhibited immediately following the outbreak of hostilities. In other words, the trade at this time is beginning to know something of what it may expect, and consequently is somewhat prepared for the shortages and wants that in some cases are bound to develop. This situation is further accentuated by the fact that manufacturers are already asking themselves if this is not a golden opportunity for them to take up the domestic production of the more important commodities formerly supplied by foreign makers. That an affirmative answer will be forthcoming is the belief of those familiar with our resources and the present status of trade.

FINANCIAL SKIES CLEARER

The financial situation still occupies a supereminent place in the minds of all business men. There has been a distinct improvement in conditions during the last week, owing partly to the extraordinary success of the New York City loan, and to a better general understanding between local bankers and Washington. National banks, however, have not escaped criticism. It has been held in some quarters that credits have been withheld so far within the limits of safety that hardships have been imposed upon men of whose commercial and financial standing there could be no question. Certainly the banks were very little extended, according to the conditions reported to the Controller of Currency, September 16th. Some of them were carrying specie and legal tender reserve as high as 24 per cent., while others, it is true, were found with 20 and 21 per cent.; all of them unquestionably are in excellent condition.

Considerable significance is contained in this statement by Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department:

"Complaints have been made to me that some of the national banks,

which are the beneficiaries of Government deposits and which are receiving national bank currency, are charging excessive rates of interest on loans, as well as restricting credits. I have ordered that a careful investigation shall be made immediately.

"If I discover that depository banks are refusing to extend legitimate credits or that they are charging excessive rates of interest for Government funds deposited with them, or for so-called emergency currency which has been issued to them, I shall not hesitate to withdraw Government funds from such banks and to refuse to issue emergency currency to banks which I am convinced are not making use of it upon reasonable terms for the benefit of the business community."

New York banks already have arranged to take their share of the gold pool, suggested by the Forgan Committee, and approved by the Federal Reserve Board. Of the \$100,000,000 which the pool expects to raise New York's share will be \$45,000,000. Banks in all the Central Reserve cities will be called upon to join in this movement to sustain the foreign credit of the United States.

So far under the Aldrich-Vreeland Act, there has been issued emergency currency to the amount of \$154,085,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has announced that he will accept from national banks through their national currency associations, cotton and tobacco warehouse receipts having not more than four months to run, at 75 per cent. of their face value.

Exactly when the new Federal Reserve System will become operative has not yet been determined. In a recent interview Director Warburg announced that action in this matter probably will be taken between October 15th and November 1st. The commercial world seems to feel that the quicker the change is made the better it will be for general business conditions.

The situation still is of first importance; yet there is not one thing to lead to any belief other than the country with its new financial system established, its enormous crops, and its unprecedented opportunities is about to enter upon an era of great prosperity.

New York Markets

In the local market the general tendency is towards a settling of prices on levels based upon new conditions.

Arrivals of belated cargoes in American ports in the last week have helped to ease the situation. However, the activity of the hostile navies in the last few days is expected to send scores of freighters, which had left home and neutral ports, "taking a chance" on escaping, scurrying back to cover. Many small tramps which rode at anchor for weeks during the early part of the war, have steamed into United States ports with large shipments of products which came at rarely opportune times.

The reason which may put an end to the little flurry of commerce, probably will deal a body blow to the interests which were seeking to have the high war risks reduced. In some quarters it was expected that the insurance companies would reduce rates—on steamships of certain nationalities at any rate—and so make it more favorable for shipments. There can be small hope of any decrease in freight rates; in fact it seems as though they must go higher if any change is made. Numbers of freighters have been requisitioned for supplies and to act as colliers and transports for the warring nations.

The greatest problem which confronts importers at this time, however, deals with payments and how they shall be made. Up to the hour of going to press, not all the nations in the world are at war. "On the fence" sit Italy and Turkey.

On these countries the United States, and all other nations for that matter, when they are not too busy warring, are dependent for various products in the drug and chemical lines. Essential oils in Italy and opium in Turkey, are examples. Heretofore all business between the United States and those countries has been through London, where such matters as the rate and date of payment, etc., were decided. That was in the good old days when London bankers were not so busy as they are now, weighing out tons of gold to buy beef and biscuits for Tommy Atkins.

An Italian or a Turk, or a Zulu or an Eskimo will accept a five pound note, or a sovereign, in exchange for his essential oil, opium, rubber, or sealskin. English money is good he knows, because it always has been good, and it is perfectly acceptable. But a yellow-backed twenty dollar bill or double eagle is "something else again." They can't be too sure of its genuineness, and then its relative worth, as compared with their standard of value is a hard matter to compute. So it always has been necessary for Americans to do business via London and have the bankers there accept our money, exchange it into the home product of the party of the second part and send it to him, always being careful to extract the British percentage for being agent, interpreter, cashier and banker.

Now the matter of exchange is a difficult one, because the British rate keeps bobbing about like cork in a pool, anywhere from \$4.93 to \$5, when its regular place for years and years was down to \$4.86. Manufacturers here who need

goods have been trying ever since the war started to get the foreigners to accept our money. In the last week, since it has been plain that products from certain countries could be gotten here as far as the product itself and ships are concerned, efforts have been redoubled. But Italy and Turkey, the two nations with which we have been trying in particular, to get in touch, so far have refused to consider, even, handling United States money.

All in all the last week seems to show the trade resigned to its fate, if it is to be clipped and shorn of many of its usual products. Except in the case of a few articles, there has been a general settling of prices all along the line. Practically every quotation is more or less firm, in the respect, however, that nowhere does it seem as if marks will sink to old ante-bellum figures.

OPIMUM—No change is marked in opium, except an easier tone in some quarters on reports from Great Britain that several stocks, bought by American firms before the war, and now held in England, following the strict embargo imposed, will be permitted to proceed to the United States in a short time. The question was taken up by American importers as soon as the opium was held, but a certain mileage of red tape had to be unwound before action was possible. Now it seems as though the opium will be moving westward in a few days. Prices are the same generally, \$10 a pound for gum, and \$12 and \$13 for powdered and granular, respectively. Stocks of opium now in the United States are conceded to be very low, and there are small prospects of moving any in from Turkey. Much gum is being shipped to Smyrna and to Constantinople, but the Turks will not part with an ounce until they receive drachmas in payment. Late reports are that the Turkish government is holding a large quantity of this year's crop in the capital and that more is being requisitioned daily.

QUININE—A strong buying pressure exerted during the last week failed to cause a rise in quinine, but resulted in orders being filled more grudgingly and scaled down more extensively. Large shipments of quinine are being made to the warring nations, chiefly to the allies by way of Canada, although it is said that several large shipments have found their way to Germany through Norway and Sweden. It has not been deemed safe to attempt to get this contraband into Germany through Holland. A bulk basis of 31 cents in 100 ounce domestic lots is the market price, although somewhat higher have obtained in certain quarters. The salts from Java and Germany are being held stiffly at the same price.

CITRIC ACID—Prices on citric acid came down sharply following the arrival of large shipments from Sicily in the last week or so. More than eight hundred barrels were landed in one day, and ten cents was knocked off the price by that transaction alone. From \$1 and even higher, the price went to 85c., and indications are that it will go lower. American manufacturers of citric acid continue to market their product to regular customers in certain quantities at from 69@71c., and will continue to do so. No outside orders are being taken in most cases, and the average amount consumed by customers at this

period in former years is the limit being sold.

MENTHOL—Arrivals of menthol in San Francisco last week caused this flighty product to drop about 15 cents, making the price now from about \$3 to \$3.20. At the same time came a warning from Japan, in the shape of a government crop report, asserting that the next season's crop will be way below normal. The Sambi crop, which usually fills in the supply at this time is very short, but nevertheless shipments in bond have been made from Japan at \$2.30 and less. Speculators in this market are preparing to turn their attentions to other articles, and it is expected both citric acid and menthol will decrease in price as a result. More shipments of the latter are due in the coming week.

QUICKSILVER—Highest prices on record since the gold fever of California, after the '49 discoveries, prevail in the quicksilver market to-day. Flasks are worth \$75 for 65 pounds, an advance of 100 per cent. since the start of the war. There seem to be diverse opinions in the trade as to the cause of this advance. It is estimated the California mines at New Almaden alone are sufficient to supply the United States, as in past years imports have about been balanced by exports. Shutting off of the Spanish product by the English, who market it exclusively, is expected to force the price of all mercurials higher and higher, at least until the price on the domestic article breaks.

CARBOLIC ACID—Downward revision of prices is followed out in carboric acid prices in the last week with C. P. being quoted at 42½@45c., pound bottles 49@52c., and crude 7@7½c. Buyers for foreign army stores are said to be shopping in the New York market to get large quantities for France and Russia. Great Britain is reported to be supplying France with nearly all she is using now.

GLYCERIN—Although glycerin was so short, apparently, a week ago it seemed as though the market did not know which way to turn, the heavy buying movement which kept prices so stiff has subsided, for a time at least, and figures have scaled off half a cent. Domestic distillers are quoting C. P. at 26 cents in drums, and a cent higher in cans. The dynamite variety now is quiet at 24½c. Crude grades run from 15@17½c., and apparently are obtainable in fair supply, although the German and French products are shut off.

POTASH—Although imports are shut off entirely, and there seems no way of getting any across the Atlantic for some time to come, the prices have eased off in the last week, owing, apparently, to the decreased demand following determination of consumers here to go without rather than pay fabulous prices. Potassium permanganate dropped 20c. in some quarters. Cyanide is held at 22@23c. in bulk, iodide \$3.15@3.20, and citrate at 69@70c.

VANILLA—A short crop in Mexico will send prices skyward in a short time it is predicted, especially as products from other countries are not finding their way to American ports at this time. The warfare in Mexico has kept the crop down, with so many peons in the various armies, and the producers have experienced their own difficulties with the changing administrations. The new export duty from Mexico will become effective at once, and

this will have a material effect on prices of goods shipped. Whole beans command from \$3.70@3.75, and cuts \$3.25@3.62½.

ESSENTIAL OILS—The essential oil market continues to be in a serious, sad state of unrest. There seems to be no valid reason for either advance or decline in prices, but in the last week, quotations on all the oils have changed, some having ascended and others have descended. Importers admit they have no hope of replenishing supplies from Germany or France, and that there is little likelihood of Great Britain releasing any of the stocks now being held in London. From Italy have come shipments of lemon, orange and bergamot, and from Japan some peppermint. Because these oils were marketed and refined largely in the countries now at war, the handlers here are worked up into a state of high excitement, although in one instance it was learned that a leading importer is preparing to refine on this side of the Atlantic.

WAX—Bayberry wax is being quoted at from 30@32¼c., but there is a shortage of stocks, which may result in marked advances. Japan wax is down somewhat in price, being obtainable at 17½c. in some instances, in view of shipments en route to this country. The paraffin wax market, in low melting point grades, continues about the same as a general thing, although every sale of the domestic grade is made at different figures.

CAMPHOR—Prices on camphor dropped somewhat in the last week, because of large shipments received at Pacific Coast ports and in New York. The drop was not as great as was expected, considering the large amounts which arrived, however, and importers clung stiffly to 95c for small lots. For delivery up to the first of the year domestic refiners offer barrel lots at 59½c. It is expected there will be large arrivals of camphor within the next two months. Earlier reports that the crop was poor evidently were overdrawn and there will be ample supply. Japan will have only the United States to ship to, for a time, and that will mean large amounts to ease prices. Great Britain is holding a great store of camphor in reserve in London, but private reports have reached here that some of this will be released for export to the United States within a short time. These sales will be made only to known customers, however, as camphor is an element in the composition of smokeless powder, used exclusively in warfare now.

SILVER NITRATE—Reduced silver quotations have been reflected directly in lower prices for the nitrate, which now rules at 33¼c. in bulk, a cent higher in lots up to 500 ounces and a cent higher than that in lots under 100 ounces.

NAVAL STORES—Producers are making a determined stand to keep prices from sinking lower, although it seems as though the downward trend must continue unless about half the crop is thrown away. Some of the largest factors have determined to unload despite market conditions, and several heavy sales made recently have forced prices lower and lower. There seems no way in which the closing prices of the Savannah Board of Trade, of July 31, can be regained, at least until the market climbs back to normal. Banks are expected to call loans on naval stores in the

South soon, and this it is expected will further shatter the tottering market.

ERGOT—Following reports that Russian shipments will be made to the United States by way of Archangel, and that some ships already are en route from that port in Russia, holders of ergot have showed a tendency to reduce prices, and \$1.70 is the figure at which ergot can be obtained now in some quarters. It is intimated further that this price can be beaten somewhat on orders of 1,000 pounds or more. The Spanish ergot is being maintained, however, at \$2.50@2.75.

ISINGLASS—Similar conditions are believed to be responsible for revisions in the quotations in isinglass, now \$4.50@4.55. Domestic micha is worth from 80@85c.

SHELLAC—Prices on shellac have stiffened perceptibly and shown slight advances on the moderate demand in the last week, following the cancellation of sailings from Indian ports. Importers here assert there will be large supplies reach the United States soon direct from London, where enormous reserve stocks are on hand.

SPICES—With demand picking up strong in the last week, there have been large movements of spices, but no increase in prices except in a few isolated instances. The pickling trade now is buying heavily in preparation for its season, now on, or about to begin. It is expected that stocks of imported spices will be swept clean within a month unless quotations are raised sharply to keep purchases restricted.

SODA BICARBONATE—No changes in price are recorded in the last week and trade is heavy and strong, with much being bought for export. In car lots, 1c. is quoted, and 1.1c. in kegs, at the works. The usual .2c. premium is charged in this district.

SAL SODA—A cent and a half rules as spot, with slightly advanced marks for higher qualities. Contracts are 60c. in barrels at the factories.

SODA ASH—With the world relying on the American glass industry, following the paralysis of other glass-making plants because of the war, big sales and shipments have been made, and prices are advancing minutely but surely. Car lots of light 58 are held at 60c., but large contracts may demand 2½c. less. Less than car lots are quoted generally at 5c. a 100 lbs., basis of 48 jer cent. over overload quotations.

SALTPETER—Refined; this product is easier, now selling at 9@10c., and even below that on large orders.

ACIDS—Muriatic is maintaining its position, with heavy movements both for domestic and foreign consumption. Contracts are at the rate of \$1.15@1.85 for 18 degrees in carboys, spot. Spot nitric is held at 37½@4½c. for 36 degrees, as to quantity. Other grades, proportionate to strength are higher. Spot acetic offerings are at \$1.50@1.65 for 28 per cent. Glacial 99½ per cent. is firm at 7¾@8½. After receding a couple of points oxalic acid stiffened and reached 20c. a pound spot, at the close. As low as 16c. was reported last week. Autumn fertilizing is consuming large quantities of sulphuric acid, and there is no congestion of stock. Contracts are held at 85c. for 60 degrees, and \$1 for 66 degrees, in drum containers.

Powdered tartaric is nominally 75c., and crystals 70c.

ALUM—Prices are being maintained stoutly, and with the export outlook improved, it seems as though increases will be in order. Lump alum is 2¾@3c., ground is ¼c. higher and powdered is ½c. above that.

ARSENIC—Offerings are small enough to keep prices firm, and with increasing demand 5½@6c. a pound is being sustained. Red arsenic has advanced to 13c., there being a scarcity of spot.

LEAD NITRATE—This product is down ¼c., and inactive.

BLUE VITRIOL—Trading is dull in blue vitriol and former prices obtain, with indications that there will be a break to lower levels. Car lots command from 4½@4¾c.

MIX-UP IN ESSENTIAL OILS

Various large New York houses dealing in essential oils give conflicting reports on the situation. Some assert that they are receiving shipments from abroad; others say they expect new stocks, and still others express no hope of replenishing supplies, from belligerent countries, at least, until European hostilities are at an end.

George Lueders & Co. state that small shipments now are being received from England, France and even Germany, by way of Holland. This concern does not expect any large amounts from France or from Germany, however, and believes the English supply, held in reserve there, will not be distributed much longer.

"We have received no advices from Germany for some weeks and very little mail from France. We believe, however, that all the factories in the South of France have been closed, and that all men up to 50 years of age are with the colors. Naturally that leaves none to operate these industries, so the small shipments we have received evidently have cleaned up the stock on hand there. What little German mail we have received has been opened, apparently by English postal censors. Some of it never reached us. We know this because carbon copies, mailed from Germany to other countries, have been forwarded from those points here. Mail has been leaving Germany by way of the Scandinavian countries. Cables we send are unanswered and we are utterly in the dark as to what is happening."

W. F. Ungerer, of Ungerer & Co., is pessimistic over the outlook at this time. "All factories in France and Germany are closed, and London stocks soon will be depleted," he said. "Stocks here are very small. In many lines we have absolutely nothing to offer at any price."

Fritzsche Brothers refused to make any comment on the situation. "We have received no information from our factories in Miltitz, Germany, and are not in a position to give any information at this time," said Mr. Watermyer. "In some lines we have large stocks, enough to last a couple of years maybe; in others we are short, scarcely enough for two months. We have certain plans under way to relieve the situation, but they are not advanced far enough for me to speak of them now."

London Crisis

With All Primary Sources of Supply of Many Chemicals and Drugs Cut Off, the Present Market Is Without Precedent—German Patents, if Contested, Would Be Found Easily Vulnerable.

(Special Correspondence of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS.)

London, September 5.

The crisis through which our chemical and drug markets are passing is without precedent. The recent war in the Balkans was, to begin with, responsible to a large extent for the dislocation of trade in many products derived from the Peninsula and its adjoining territories. Now that Germany, Russia, France and Belgium appear to be completely absorbed in war and the mobilization of reserves continues, traffic by land and sea with the Continent is at present at a standstill. All the primary sources of supply of those drugs and chemicals with which these countries are usually, and in some cases exclusively identified, are therefore cut off, and, as the leading authorities seem to contemplate that the war may be of a protracted nature, the stocks available in neutral markets, which, owing to a long period of depression anterior to the war were already at a comparatively low level, must suffice for the world's requirements for probably many months to come. The extreme suddenness with which the declarations of war came upon our markets precluded the possibility of hurrying supplies forward, and many orders forwarded to the Continent for ordinary trade requirements were not executed. Orders are now daily being received from Holland for spices and general produce usually purchased by Germany, and are in consequence regularly being turned down by Mincing Lane merchants.

German Patents in Question

The leading consortiums and manufacturers controlling certain chemical and color industries in Germany possessing branch establishments in this country have failed to provide our markets with more than a month or two's supply of their products, and these limited stocks are being rapidly absorbed at advancing prices. This refers more particularly to potashes, arsenics, yellow and red, cobalts, aniline dyes, bromine and synthetic chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, etc.. These last embrace vanillin, coumarin and artificial perfumes and flavorings, notably salicylic acid, acetylsalicylic acid and soda, aspirin, antipyrin, diuretin and a host of similar proprietary remedies known by their respective registered brands and trade names. Recent British legislative enactments similar to those in operation in the United States have compelled owners of foreign patents to work their processes in this country under penalty of forfeiture, mainly with a view to the employment of British labor. This "compulsory working" under the Patents Acts has, in many instances, been only half-heartedly complied with, and many German patents, if contested to-day, would be found easily vulnerable; indeed, the general question of the validity of German and Austrian patents and trade marks covered by British registration owned by "alien enemies" is now engaging the attention of Parliament and the country, and may

come under the scope of the Board of Trade's present activities in the general attack upon the trade and commerce of these two belligerent countries as a concomitant act of reprisal.

It cannot, however, here be a question of wholesale forfeiture of patents, as this would doubtless give rise to retaliation after the war is over, and a general state of chaos in patent matters. What will probably be aimed at is the use by British manufacturers of some patent processes for the production of certain articles in great demand and of public utility, in which these countries had obtained a virtual monopoly, which could be manufactured under favorable conditions in this country. The requirements of the public would thus be provided for during the war and after. In the case of many raw materials obtainable only hitherto in Germany and Austria, substitutes will be found and introduced, such, for instance, as potash, which enters so largely into the composition of a number of technical and pharmaceutical products, and which can be easily and advantageously replaced by soda, which abounds in this country.

Where Substitutes May Be Found

The loss of other raw materials, such as bismuth metal, emanating from Saxony, will be compensated for by larger importations from Bolivia. Bromine is also doubtless obtainable in ample quantities in Michigan, in which case the absence of supplies from Germany can easily be made good from your side, and the scarcity of bromide of potassium be rectified by the adoption of bromide of sodium. In many instances it will largely devolve upon our medical men to prescribe the newly substituted products, as otherwise the older remedies will, during the continuance of the war, become extinct, or if still available, only at prohibitive prices. Iodine crude will not be interfered with by the war, as before further imports from the west coast of South America are wanted the ocean will be open for navigation. Opium from Turkey, on the other hand, will be difficult of importation, both with you and us. The banks in Smyrna are closed, and all business is at a standstill. As you are aware, there are serious misgivings as to the attitude Turkey will assume, and if war is declared by Turkey its markets will be sealed up.

We subjoin a few quotations which must be considered nominal. Purchases are now a matter of close negotiations, prices being invariably without engagement and against cash "with order":

Prices in sterling £1=\$5-1 shilling=25 cents-1 penny=2 cents. Net taken in London.

ACID ACETYL-SALICYLIC 9/6 lb.
ACID CARBOLIC CRYST 39 degrees / 40 degrees C, 9 pence per lb. in bulk.
ACID CARBOLIC CRUDE, 60 per cent, 2/4 to 2/6 per imperial gallon.
ACID CITRIC CRYST, 3/6 lb.
ACID PYROGALLIC, in oz. bottles, 20/- lb.
ACID SALICYLIC CRYST AND POWDER, 5/- lb.
ACID TARTARIC CRYST AND POWDER, 1/8 1/2 lb.
BORAX has been advanced to-day by 20/- per ton, Xtals, £18.10.
Powder, £19.10.
BORACIC ACID advanced to-day 30/- per ton, to Xtals, £30.
Powder, £32.
BARIUM PEROXIDE is scarcely obtainable.
BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM, manufacturers ask 4/- lb. for limited quantities.
CAFFEINE, 15/- lb.
CAMPHOR, REFINED (JAP), 2 1/2 lb. slabs 2/-; 1 oz., 2/3; 1/2 oz., nil; 1/4 oz., 2/3 1/2.

London Markets

(Special Cable to Weekly Drug Market.)

London, Sept. 23.—Markets are quiet. Tartaric acid is quoted at 1s. 11d. or 1s. 9d. per lb. for October delivery; citric acid, 3s. 6d., or 3s. 4d. per lb. for October-November delivery; arsenic, Cornish, 20L per ton; camphor, in 2 1/2 lb. slabs, 2s. 1d. per lb.; cocaine hydrochloride, 8s. per oz.; menthol, 11s. per lb.; opium, 20s. per lb.; potassium permanganate, 180s. per cwt.; thymol, 40s. per lb.; ergot, Russian, 4s. 6d., Spanish, 5s. per lb.; morphine salts, powder, 10s. 9d. per oz.; ipecac, 8s. 6d. per oz.

Mail advices received from London yesterday state that there are few changes of importance to report in the British produce markets, but signs are not wanting that shipments will soon become more frequent between that country and the United States. The Atlantic is now almost clear for commercial navigation, causing a material reduction in the high rates for war risks.

Steps are also being taken by the British Exchequer to facilitate business by restoring reasonable rates of international exchange, with the hope that the United States Treasury will assist in liberating gold to this desirable end. Inequality of prices, arising out of the sudden upset of the war, has led to a fair exchange between the United States and Great Britain of those products chiefly or mainly derived from the belligerent countries, and it is believed that in a few weeks prices will doubtless adapt themselves to a more general level.

As salient features of the week under review, the following articles and prices are noted:

BORAX—Has advanced 20s. per ton, and boracic acid, 30s. per ton, the new quotations being as follows: Borax, in powder, 22s. 6d. per cwt.; in crystals, 20s. 6d.; boracic acid, powdered, 32s.; crystals, 34s.

SENNA—At the second auction of new Season's Tinnevelly, held on Sept 9, from 15 to 25 per cent. higher prices were realized.

CAUSTIC POTASH—Owing to rapidly declining stocks of German raw material, quotations are advancing, for 80 to 82 per cent. grades, £78 15s., having been paid Both the 90 per cent and electrolytic grades are now wanting altogether.

ARSENIC—White powder is in fair demand at £20 per ton.

CAMPHOR—Refined Japanese continues firm at the following quotations: 2 1/2-lb. slabs, 2s. 1d. per lb.; 1-oz. tablets, 2s. 4d.; 1/4-oz. tablets, 2s. 3d. per lb.

CASTOR OIL—The government embargo has been removed, and British first pressing fetches £25 10s per ton, f. o. b.

IPECAC—Is in better demand, Matto Grosso being quoted at 8s. 6d., and Cartagena at 7s. per lb., the market being well supplied.

MENTHOL—Is very quiet, the market being practically neglected, with ruling quotations at 11s. per lb.

SALICYLATES—Salicylic acid in powder is quoted at 4s. per lb. Sodium salicylate fetches 4s 6d. per lb.

Among the drugs reported as being no longer available are belladonna root, cantharides, both Russian and Chinese, and Dalmatian insect flowers.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL WAR

Chemical Trade Likely to Benefit From the Present Upheaval

"It is gratifying to be able to record that, far from relaxing their efforts, the Board of Trade are making every endeavor to perfect the organization of the industrial forces of the United Kingdom in order to carry on successfully the great commercial campaign with which the British manufacturer has been confronted as the outcome of the real warfare now being waged on the Continent," says the *London Chemical Trade Journal*. "In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary, and the fact that there are many articles hitherto imported from these countries of importance, if not of necessity to British manufacturers, the Board of Trade are inviting information from importers of such articles as to their precise nature and quality, in order that steps may be taken to ascertain whether similar goods might be produced in this country. Similar action is also being taken with regard to the colonies, so that wherever possible, goods of British origin may be placed on the colonial markets to replace German and Austrian manufactures. As regards neutral foreign countries, reliance is being placed on the British consular officers abroad to see that everything necessary for the furtherance of British trade is carried out. The British consular service, hitherto, has come in for a considerable amount of criticism, both in these columns and elsewhere, but the present time should most certainly prove its true value. When it is borne in mind that the British and German Empires together transact approximately 39 per cent. of the international trade of the world (in 1911 the British Empire's share was 26.9 per cent., and that of the German Empire 12.5 per cent.), it will be admitted by everyone that if, by the combined efforts of all interested in the welfare of British commerce, we succeed in securing and maintaining but a portion of Germany's share, the requisite capital and labor expended will have been well laid out.

"Far more than any other section of industry, the chemical trade stands to derive most benefit from the present European upheaval. If we are successful only in rendering ourselves independent of Germany for the supply of many fine chemicals, drugs, dyes, and other chemical compounds, the manufacture of which has been developed there into an immense and exceedingly profitable business, we shall be so much better off. But the chemical manufacturers of this country should not be satisfied with that. Once the necessary plant has been laid down and production commenced, there is no reason whatever why the export of the products to the markets previously controlled by the Germans, should not be developed. We are by no means without necessary highly trained chemists, and with the assistance of our large chemical manufacturing concerns, the manufacture of hitherto exclusive German chemical products could be commenced. Measures have already been taken by the Government to provide for such cases, and power has been given to the Board of Trade to grant licenses to British manufacturers under English patent held by hostile countries, these licenses to take effect

while the war continues, and for six months after its termination. Nothing is known yet as to the precise nature of the rules for giving effect to the new Act, and until these are published we cannot say anything as to the methods to be adopted. It appears to us, however, that some further inducement will be necessary before manufacturers will think seriously of sinking their capital in the direction of the necessary plant if the manufacturing license is to be limited to so indefinite length of time. What we should recommend is that the licensees be allowed to continue the manufacture, by arrangement with the Board of Trade, in those cases where such an extension would appear to be justified. We would also suggest that a very strict investigation should be made by the authorities (under Section 227 of the Patent Act) into the question of revoking those patents held by foreigners which have not been adequately worked in this country. Such an inquiry would, we venture to think, have some very surprising results if carried out thoroughly."

ENGLISH DRUG EMBARGO

Government Urged to Provide Additional Relief

The United States is practically the only big drug country in the world that is not suffering from a governmental embargo on drugs and chemicals. The original English embargo, dated August 10th, six days after the declaration of war, prohibited the exportation of the following articles from Great Britain and Ireland:—

Glycerin, crude and refined.
Saltpetre.
Carbolic Acid.
Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids.
Chloroform.
Cocoa and its preparations and alkaloids.
Collodion.
Cresol and all preparations thereof (including cresylic acid) and nitro-cresol.
Henbane and its preparations.
Iodine and its preparations; alkaline iodides.
Mercury, mercurial salts and preparations.
Morphia and opium alkaloids.
Opium and its preparations.
Salicylic acid and salicylates.
Salvarsan.
Castor oil.
Sodium nitrate.
Guncotton.
Alcohol, ethylic and methylic.
Bismuth and its salts.
Boric acid.
Bromine and alkaline bromides.
Cinchona bark, quinine and its salts.
Corrosive sublimate.
Ether.
Ethyl chloride.
Formic aldehyde.
Lysol.
Paraffin, soft.
Nux vomica and its alkaloids and preparations.
Protargol.
All fine chemicals.
Digitalis and its preparations.

On September 8th castor oil, digitalis and its preparations, and all fine chemicals were removed from the list; though the recommendation of the Board of Trade was agreed to in that the exportation of raw rubber, castor oil, and certain other things not essentially of English manufacture should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas except those of Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal and Russia, outside of the Baltic.

In addition to the above list, the following articles were added on the same date:—

Acetanilide.
Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) and salicin.
Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids.
Adrenin, adrenalin, and its preparations.
Ammonium sulphocyanide.
Antipyrine (phenazone).
Balsam Peru.
Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates.
Cantharides and its preparations.
Chloral and its preparations, including chloralamid.
Chrysarobin.
Citrate of magnesium.
Citric acid, alkaline citrates, and calcium citrate.
Coal-tar products for use in dye manufacture.
Veronal and veronal sodium.
Dulcitol.
Dyes and dyestuffs obtained from coal-tar.
Emetine hydrochloride.
Eucaine hydrochloride.
Ergot of rye and its preparations and alkaloids.
Gentian and its preparations.
Glacial acetic acid.
Urotropin and its preparations.
Hydrobromic acid.
Hydroquinone.
Mannite.
Neo-salvarsan.
Novosain.
Oil of turpentine.
Paraldehyde.
Paraffin, liquid, medicinal.
Pastilles, jujubes, and lozenges containing prohibited ingredients.
"Peptone Witte."
Novocain.
Pilocarpine salts.
Potassium and its salts and preparations, including bichromate and prussiate of potash.
Pyrogallol acid.
Saccharin, including "saxin."
Santonin and its preparations.
Sulphate of zinc.
Tartaric acid and alkaline tartrates.
Thymol and its preparations.
Trional.

FOREIGN MINERAL WATERS

According to a recent report of the United States Geological Survey, practically all the mineral waters drunk in this country after the next few months will be of domestic origin, as long as the war interferes with shipping conditions. The imports of mineral waters for last year amounted to more than 3,000,000 gallons, valued at nearly \$1,000,000, and two-thirds of the supply came from Austria, France and Germany. The stocks on hand are rapidly being depleted, and consumers must then turn to domestic waters. As a matter of fact, the consumption of these domestic waters, in 1913, reached the high figure of 57,000,000 gallons, with a value of \$5,500,000, and there are indications that the American public is beginning to appreciate the excellent qualities of water from our own springs.

COMB "DENTISTS" IN FRANCE

American druggists, as purveyors of combs, will read with more amusement than alarm of the economy of the French, who take broken combs to special "dentists" and have new sets of teeth made for them. That's the story being told downtown by a member of a large firm dealing in gums and spices.

"You would be surprised," he said, "to see in certain of those Parisian markets, old hair combs, with half the teeth out, on sale. They have been thrown away by the richer element and sorted out of the city's refuse. Poor persons buy these combs and have new teeth inserted by a special fusing process, at insignificant cost."

DUTY ON VANILLA BEANS**Test of the New Tariffs On the Mexican Product Is at Hand.**

Just how the export and import tariff on vanilla beans is going to work out will be known soon, according to the belief of New York dealers. There now is an export duty from Mexico of 30 cents a pound, and then there is a similar import duty in the United States. The Mexican tariff was to have been effective July 1, last, but because of the civil war, the occupation of Vera Cruz by the United States, and other reasons, it was not enforced.

The Carranza government has announced that the 30 cent duty will be imposed on every pound of vanilla beans leaving Mexican ports. Vanilla, consequently, is expected to show much activity and uncertainty. Cuts are priced at 3½ cents and up, and beans at 4 cents and up, with the tendency towards higher prices.

The condition of the Mexican crop is not known exactly in New York. Dealers here are skeptical of announcements made from the Mexican fields. It is believed the peons have not had sufficient time to produce an extra large crop.

Shipments now are being received from South America, but there is little movement here of Bourbons and Tahiti's. The demand in this country has fallen off sharply in the last few months, chiefly because American users have been overstocked, it is asserted.

LEAD MARKET IS NORMAL

Pig lead, at 4 cents in the United States, is higher in the London market, a state of affairs which has not existed for a good many years. One reason for this is that the trouble in Mexico has caused the suspension of mining there, and the usual big exports to Great Britain have been curtailed to almost nothing, although in the last few weeks several large mines across the Rio Grande have resumed operations, and soon will be shipping.

"The war has not affected the lead market except in a small indirect way," said Mr. Peters, of the American Lead Co. "Of course, it has resulted in a financial stringency which means less building construction, which in turn means less painting. But we have not suffered to any great extent. Fortunately we do not depend on Germany or any of the countries now at war for anything in our line. As far as their competing with us, they might be able to do so under the new tariff, but the war will prevent any such thing for the present. Under the new tariff it is just possible England can profitably export sugar of lead to America. However, she will have no time to bother with that until she gets the war off her hands.

"The United States consumes nearly all the lead mined here, and most of what is exported is either Mexican or British American ore. The price here has been 4 cents for a couple of months. The highest this year was 4¼ cents in February last."

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INTERNATIONAL DEPENDENCE

"The press of the United States is exhorting capital to invest in manufacturing and raising everything for which we now depend on foreign countries—Germany chiefly," said an officer of a large drug concern. "Actually, men of brains believe the United States can be entirely self-sustaining, and I suppose if China become embroiled in the war, they will suggest we plant tea here. But I believe they are wrong—that even as persons of culture and education are banded and bonded by society, so are nations, civilized and advanced, dependent on each other for those products made necessities by civilization.

"The United States can get along without buying anything from Germany, France, England, Japan or Brazil. We raise meat and vegetables enough to feed the population, and so far as tea and coffee are concerned, the Indians existed without them before the white man came. We raise enough cotton here to make clothing for us all, and even though the dyes be lacking, we can be satisfied to wear either black or white.

"But are we going to be satisfied as a 'Hermit Kingdom,' living isolated and alone, satisfied with what we have, and not desirous of exchanging our products as well as our viewpoints and ideas? You will find all of the commercial ties which bind us to Germany, for instance, the articles for which we are dependent on that country, are products made indispensable through civilization, education, culture and refinement. Let us construct our own dye works, our own chemical laboratories and factories, but in a few decades we will be casting longing and envious eyes overseas at some new inventions and productions, and then importing them.

"No, the solution of the problem of shortages in certain commodities because of war hardly can be found in the duplicating of all foreign manufacture and invention in this country. Prices must rise during the shortage, and only the richer may gratify themselves and use the imported articles. The rest of us simply must make up our minds to go without, and must consider ourselves lucky to be let off so easily—by merely denying ourselves a few things—when the rest of the civilized world is in mourning, horror-stricken at the reports from the battlefields."

GUN BARRELS MADE HERE NOW

For years a large manufacturer of firearms in this country has bought all of the barrels for mounting on guns and rifles, in Belgium. Unable to obtain any barrels since Germany made a battlefield of Belgium, the manufacturers were in a quandary until one of their representatives happened to mention the fact to an officer connected with a large machine shop.

"Why, we have a big consignment of the very machinery that makes those gun barrels, which we are unable to ship to the Belgian factories because of this war, and you can have it cheap and make your own barrels," he said. The firearms concern bought the machinery, installed it in a \$75,000 plant, and will continue to manufacture until the end of the war, when the

cheaper Belgian labor, if there are any Belgian laborers left, probably will get back all the trade.

RISE IN COCOANUT OIL**One Reason Why the Price Recently Has Advanced**

Germany regularly has consumed the world's supply of copra cake, a by-product of cocoanut oil. Since the war began no shipments to Germany have been made, and the cake is piling up at the mills in Manila and Ceylon. For every 60 tons of oil made from cocoanuts there is 40 tons of the cake, which sells at an average of \$35 a ton. The cake does not keep indefinitely, and therefore its loss as a commercial product is one reason why cocoanut oil has risen sharply in price. The Germans use the cake as food for horses and stock, but the United States and most other countries for such food use either cottonseed or linseed oil cake.

The Philippine Vegetable Oil Co. now is shipping its product from Manila to the United States by way of San Francisco. Before the war much of this commodity was shipped through the Suez Canal to New York.

Advices have been received from Ceylon that the British have closed down the big German cocoanut oil mill there.

In the Philippines there is a short crop this year because of the series of typhoons of two years ago, which besides causing a very short crop last year, is also responsible for a shortage this year, many of the trees not yet having fully recovered.

A new mill is nearing completion in the Philippines, and this, with the one there already and the one in San Francisco, will be able to provide enough cocoanut oil to meet the demand of the United States.

CURACAO ALOES MANIPULATED

Despite statements issued in Dutch Guiana that the crop of Curacao aloes is short this year, brokers and manufacturers in this city believe the usual amount has been raised, and that shipments are being held back for high prices. About 70,000 cases, weighing 130 pounds each, is the average crop of Curacao aloes. Already this season more than 5,000 cases have been shipped to the United States.

"The law of supply and demand usually governs the aloes market and is partly responsible for the increase in price," said J. W. Henning, broker. "The war has little effect on aloes, those from Dutch Guiana especially. Of course, the war may affect Cape and Socotrin aloes, as they must be shipped from Africa to England. However, all of the South American product is and has been moved in Dutch and American bottoms. There is no truth in the report that German vessels have carried them as a usual thing. Freight rates have advanced somewhat and there is the war risk, but these things alone cannot account for the increase in prices.

"Consumption of aloes is being increased every year in the United States. Evidently the producers in Guiana are trying to use the war as a pretext to exact higher prices from the manufacturers here. Parke, Davis & Co. are one of the principal makers of aloin in this country."

SOUTH AMERICAN BANKING

Information Highly Valuable to U. S. Manufacturers

A most important bulletin, giving a manufacturer's view of the financial environment of the trade of this country in Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru, has just been issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The report is in no way technical, but a lucid explanation is given of the unadvantageous conditions under which American exporters labor, with a resume of the experiences of foreign nations who considered over-sea banking operations necessary to a successful conquest of foreign trade.

Besides a list of the principal foreign and native banks, and a workable description of their monetary systems, this bulletin also contains a comprehensive outline of the banking laws in force in these countries, a summary of their foreign trade, and a discussion of their methods of banking, their credit-information service, and their exchange methods.

Special attention is given to a discussion of the various methods suggested for the establishment of American banks in these countries and the field of operation which is open to them. Copies of this bulletin may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 10 cents each. The title of the bulletin is Special Agents' Series No. 90.

VARNISH GUMS HIGHER

Twenty-three grades of varnish gums have advanced in price from two to five cents a pound since the beginning of the European war, it was asserted by Paterson, Boardman & Knapp. There is a short crop of gums this year, anyway, and the increased war risk and rate of exchange have been added factors for higher figures. Many cargoes destined for American ports now are lying in neutral or home ports, far from their destination. In a few cases consignments have been transhipped to fulfil contracts, but this has resulted in heavy losses, because of extra labor, added insurance, etc.

The fact that Trieste, Austria, is the centre of the gum and insect flower industry, and also the shipping point of many other staples of the drug trade, should not be lost sight of by those who are fearing only a shortage of goods stamped "Made in Germany." Commodities in Austria are bottled up even more securely than those in Germany, and there seems small chance of moving any until conditions have changed materially.

LOWER COCOA PRICES.

Since the European conflict began, cocoa has been subject to what appears to be a form of business hysteria. Dealers at first thought that they would not be able to get enough cocoa to supply our market, which is the largest in the world, and the prices went up two cents a pound. An advance was also feared in cocoa butter and the by-product, cocoa powder, because we were cut off from the mills of Holland. Then, our manufacturers set to work making cocoa butter and cocoa powder and it was found that the supplies would not fall below the demand. The danger of a failure of cocoa

beans has been eliminated, too, and so completely that dealers now fear that the planters of Central and South America, cut off, as they are, from their European markets, will flood us with their crops. In expectation of this, according to President Herron, of the Ceylon Cocoa and Coffee Company, some brands of cocoa beans have fallen off as much as four cents a pound. Indeed, cocoa in general is lower than ever before in his recollection. F. G. Alden believes that the dealers are becoming excited prematurely. His statistics of arrivals would tend to show that the supply has not as yet been affected by the European situation and that it is not even abnormally large. The arrivals in the port of New York from the first of January to the end of June this year and in other years were:

1914.	1913.	1912.
Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
636,330	547,613	601,031

The arrivals from the first of January to the end of August were:

1914.	1913.	1912.
Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
748,484	707,279	743,336

The arrivals in the months of July and August were:

1914.	1913.	1912.
Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
112,154	149,666	142,305

This shows that, while the arrivals for the eight months of 1914 are 41,000 bags ahead of the arrivals last year and 5,000 ahead of those of 1912, there has actually been a falling off from the normal in the arrivals during the period which includes the weeks of the European struggle.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

our new department of "Subscribers' Wants"? You will find it profitable to use these Wants for anything you wish to Buy, or for any surplus goods or dead stock that you wish to SELL or EXCHANGE.

OLIVE OIL CONDITIONS

Foreign exchange is the chief factor in barring shipments of olive oil, both table and commercial, to the United States. Although England has prohibited export from British ports, there is a large supply on hand in Spain, Italy and Greece, which cannot be moved.

In the last week there have been a few shipments ordered by New York firms, when the payments were arranged for directly between New York and Spanish or Italian banks. Usually the exchange has been through London banks, the American buyer crediting there, and the seller in Spain taking up the amount through the Spanish bank. With finance in England topsy turvy since the war began, however, London bankers have paid scant attention to their exchange business, in many cases refusing it entirely. British banking institutions seem to be in a fair way to lose some part of this business which has been theirs for centuries by "rightful inheritance," when buyers and sellers in other lands see how easily the English exchange and the English commissions can be avoided.

"There is a good stock of olive oil in Spain and in Italy, too," said Oscar O. Hoese. "The question of payment blocks exports from Spain, however, though in a few cases I have arranged for payment

direct from the United States to Spain. In Italy I have been unable to get quotations, my recent cables not having been answered. There is little movement of stock in Greece, apparently because that nation is anticipating war, in consequence of the apparently imminent declaration Turkey will make.

"For Spanish table oil, the price seems to be about \$350 a ton and commercial oil is about \$270. This is an advance of about \$30 a ton for the table oil. Business now practically is at a standstill, and it seems as though little can be done until some arrangements are made for exchange. No exchange can be made through French banks because they are closed, and the only solution seems to be direct dealings between banks in this country and in Spain and Italy."

BUYERS' RUSH HAS CEASED

"The general rush to stock up has abated somewhat, after many firms have paid fabulous prices for goods which they could have obtained at little above normal had they controlled themselves and not become panic-stricken at the beginning of the war," said an official in the firm of Dodge & Olcott.

"Prices now are off somewhat, because the demand has slackened. Of course, a resumption of the insistent demand which cleaned stocks and sent prices sky high a few weeks ago would mean a repetition of just those conditions.

"Asiatic and South American goods are moving in regularly now, but, of course, there is nothing from the war zone, and what is more, we expect nothing.

"We are receiving no mail from Germany, and only meagre advices from France. Apparently all mail from France is censored, and I understand that letters mailed in Germany must be deposited in mail boxes unsealed."

SOYA BEAN OIL IS EXPECTED

Shipments of soya bean oil to the United States are expected the latter part of this month by Mitsui & Co., Ltd., one of the principal importers. Soya bean oil is used largely in paint and soap making, and there has been a decided shortage during the last few weeks, through the curtailment of trans-Pacific traffic.

WAX DEALERS ARE PUZZLED

With only lower grades of American paraffin wax to be had, dealers in this market are more or less demoralized. Starhl & Pitsch give the following three prices of the domestic product, which they admitted might be changed radically within five minutes.

Wax, 125 melting point, 4½¢@5c.

Wax, 130 melting point, 5¢@5½c.

Wax, 135 melting point, 5½¢@6c.

The better grades, chiefly imported, at 140 and 144 melting point, are so scarce this firm could give no quotations.

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WAR TAX BILL**Expected to Provide \$105,000,000
Additional Revenue**

The Administration war tax bill is expected to provide \$105,000,000 additional revenue.

All provisions of the measure except those in Schedule A, embracing commercial paper, telegraph and telephone messages, insurance, and sleeping and parlor car tickets, will become effective on the day following the passage of the bill. Schedule A taxes will become operative on November 1, next, and will terminate December 31, 1915. The rest of the levy will be collected until the act is repealed.

Wherever practicable, taxes will be collected at the source, thus saving the consumer as much annoyance as possible.

Government officials estimate \$74,000,000 will be collected on beer, ale, porter, domestic wine, gasoline, taxes on the business of brokers, tobaccoists, and on amusement enterprises, covering everything from "movies," theatres and circuses, to bowling alleys, billiard and pool rooms. The remaining \$31,000,000 is expected to be raised through the re-enactment of the greater portion of the 1898 stamp taxes—Schedule A.

Following are some of the special tax levies added under this bill to the existing internal revenue laws of the United States:

A tax of \$1.50 per barrel on beer, lager beer, ale, porter and other similar fermented liquors, an increase of 50 cents.

A tax of 2 cents a gallon on gasoline.

A tax on the domestic manufacture of wines containing more than 3 per cent. of saccharine matter of 20 cents a gallon, and upon dry wines of 12 cents a gallon.

A tax upon the capital of bankers of \$2 per \$1,000 of capitalization.

Stock and bond brokers will pay a special tax of \$50.

Pawnbrokers will pay a special tax of \$20.

Commercial brokers will pay a special tax of \$20.

Custom house brokers will pay a tax of \$10.

The proprietors of theatres, museums, music halls in cities of more than 15,000 population will pay a tax of \$100.

The proprietors of circuses will pay a tax of \$100; proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms will pay a tax of \$5 for each alley or table therein.

Dealers in leaf tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds shall each pay \$6; dealers in leaf tobacco whose sales exceed 50,000 pounds and do not exceed 100,000 pounds shall pay \$12, and if their annual sales exceed 100,000 pounds the tax shall be \$24.

Dealers in tobacco, except leaf tobacco, shall pay universally a tax of \$4.80.

The manufacturers of tobacco whose sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds annually will each pay \$6. Manufacturers whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and do not exceed 100,000 pounds shall each pay \$12. Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 100,000 pounds shall pay \$24.

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales do not exceed 100,000 cigars shall each pay \$6 tax. Those whose annual sales exceed 100,000 cigars but do not exceed 200,000 will pay \$12 tax, and those

whose annual sales exceed 200,000 cigars pay \$24 tax.

All manufacturers of cigarettes shall each pay \$224 tax.

Express and freight receipts will be taxed each 1 cent.

Telegraph and telephone messages will be taxed 1 cent for each message.

The tax of 10 cents on foreign bills of lading appearing in the law of 1898 has not been re-enacted.

Bonds for the indemnification of persons, firms or corporations will be taxed 50 cents.

Certificates of profit will be taxed 2 cents for each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof.

Certificates of damages will be taxed 25 cents each.

Certificates of any description required by law not otherwise specified will be taxed 10 cents.

Brokers' notes or memoranda of sale will be taxed 10 cents.

The life insurance tax of 1898 of 8 cents on each \$100 of the amount insured will be re-enacted.

The marine, inland and fire insurance tax of the law of 1898 of one-half of 1 per cent. per premium charge will be re-enacted.

The casualty, fidelity and guaranty insurance tax of one-half of 1 per cent. per premium charge, as in the law of 1898, will be re-enacted.

The mortgage tax of 25 cents on the first \$1,000 of a mortgage and 25 cents for each additional \$500 will be re-enacted as in the law of 1898.

Passage tickets will be taxed \$1 if costing not exceeding \$30 and \$3 if not exceeding \$60, and \$5 if exceeding \$60.

Powers of attorney and proxies for voting at elections of officers of corporations, except religious, charitable or literary societies or public cemeteries, will be taxed 10 cents.

Powers of attorney to sell or convey real estate, etc., will be taxed 25 cents.

A tax of 25 cents on protest charges is re-enacted.

A tax of 2 cents on each chair or sleeping car ticket will be in this bill.

With regard to the use of adhesive stamps denoting the tax, the bill provides that persons guilty of not affixing a stamp to the taxed documents, bonds, debentures or certificates shall pay a fine of not more than \$100, and further that such instrument, document or paper shall not be accepted in any court.

In limiting the stamp tax provisions of the proposed law and the period elapsing between the first day of November, 1914, and the 31st day of December, 1915, the framers of the bill were actuated by a belief that by the latter date revenues from this source would no longer be needed by the Government.

MYSTERIOUS DRUG SHIPMENTS?

Mystery shrouds rumors of shipments now being made from Germany. Admissions are made in the New York market that "small shipments are reaching this country from Germany by way of Holland"; but when importers are asked on what steamers these shipments were made and when they arrived, they maintain silence.

One importer asserted he believed Great Britain is permitting certain commodities,

of which she knows the United States is sorely in need, to be transported from Germany to Holland, and re-shipped from there. He said he thought so, because he believes Great Britain is anxious to maintain cordial relations with the United States. The assertion is not taken seriously.

It has been whispered that the stories are "cooked up" to explain the presence in this country of certain stocks which were reported as sold out a few weeks ago when prices were at their highest, and seemed bent on going still higher.

DEAD STOCKS

Every dealer has some stocks that he would like to turn into cash or exchange for live goods. Why not try our new department of "Subscribers' Wants," which we have added to this special service?

LINSEED CAKE MARKET QUIET

Seventy per cent. of this country's production of linseed cake is exported, and American manufacturers are making preparations to hold over most of this year's supply until the European situation is clarified and regular shipments are possible. The United States consumes only 30 per cent. of the cake, and the balance heretofore has been taken by Germany, England and the Netherlands. Even though the British keep the sea open to permit commerce to their ports, it is not expected that much of the linseed cake will cross the Atlantic from this October's crop. Much new acreage in Montana is being put in flax for linseed oil, and evidences are that the 1914 crop will be large. The American Linseed Co. announces the market is quiet, the tailings from last year's crop just being cleared away, and all of the factories running on part time, as is usual at this season of the year.

POTASH SALTS AND ALUM

The production of potash salts has been badly hampered by the war in Europe. Last June an American factory which turned out a large part of the supply of chloride of potash broke down, and this was followed by the war, which cut off the supply of muriate of potash from Germany. The German Kali Works reports that it has been without supplies for two weeks. The National Aniline and Chemical Company says that it is filling its contracts, but can get very little additional supply. The crystal is now selling at 30 cents a pound and the powdered at 35 cents. Heretofore, the price has been from 9 cents to 9 1/4 cents a pound.

Alum has taken a rapid rise since the outbreak of hostilities abroad. The raw material is not coming in and the supply on hand is limited. The prevailing wholesale prices now are: Powdered alum, \$5.00 a hundred weight; lump, \$3.50 a hundred weight, and ground, \$3.60 a hundred weight.

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NAVAL STORES POOL

Government Disapproval Not to Stop Organization

Producers of naval stores representing, they assert, 85 per cent. of the total crop, have formed a pool to maintain antebellum prices despite the official statement of the United States Attorney General, who has threatened to prosecute the slightest infraction of the Sherman anti-trust law.

After three weeks' effort, meetings having been held in Montgomery, Ala., New Orleans, La., Savannah, Ga., and Washington, D. C., a committee representing the factors who will pool their products, met in Montgomery on Saturday last and organized.

Previously the committee visited Washington and interviewed President Wilson on the situation. He directed them to place their case before the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury. After waiting in the capital a week, their appeal was denied, although several members of the pool have asserted since they will not be molested by government "trust busters."

Following the collapse of the turpentine and rosin markets since the European war began, producers evolved what they asserted was the only plan to "save the industry from ruin." They proposed to establish the closing quotations of the Savannah Board of Trade on July 31 last, as fixed prices, to form a combine, and to refuse to sell any of their products below those figures. To ensure the success of the plan, they intended to appoint brokers in New York, Savannah, Jacksonville, Pensacola, New Brunswick, Mobile, New Orleans, to handle the output at the established prices.

The factors sought permission of the Federal authorities to launch such a plan during the war, but to be immune from prosecution as a trust. The producers promised at the end of the war, or at such time as the market righted itself, to dissolve the pool and let naval stores sell at true figures determined by the law of supply and demand.

Banks in the South, and some north of the Mason and Dixon Line, joined in the plea of the producers that something must be done. With the large crop of naval stores, and small chances of exporting any, except the usual small modicum to the Orient and to South America, it seemed certain the market would be glutted, that prices would be shattered and that many producers would not get back money to repay mortgages and loans already advanced on turpentine and rosin, and based on values of crops in normal times.

But the Government refused to sanction, officially, any such violation of the Sherman law. Instead the Government advanced a counter proposal. It suggested that currency to the value of 75 per cent. of warehouse storage receipts be advanced to producers needing loans.

Immediately the question was raised: "What shall be the basis for finding the 75 per cent. of the value?" and in the discussion over the arrival at this point, the committee and the Government took such divergent attitudes that it was plain there could be no agreement. Meantime the committee had been in Washington nearly two

weeks. Finally, it adjourned and went back to Alabama.

Efforts were made to keep the news of the forming of the pool a secret in this city, and dealers, jobbers and brokers in naval stores were reluctant to discuss the situation.

Independents assert the pool will not control 85 per cent. of the crop, and that although it may start operations with 75 per cent., it soon will be shattered.

The indifferent attitude of the producers regarding the mandates of the Government are a sequel to five years suit of the United States government against the "Naval Stores Trust," in which the factors finally won out after appealing the case year after year. Originally the pool was fined \$65,000 and certain of the officers were sentenced to 90 days servitude in a Federal prison. None of the men ever served a day's imprisonment, and finally, after years of litigation, the decision was reversed and the case was thrown out of court.

Closing prices of the Savannah Board of Trade on July 31 were as follows:

Turpentine 45½¢c. gallon, Savannah.

Turpentine 47¾¢c. gallon, New York.

Rosin B, \$3.50 280 lbs., Savannah.

Rosin D, 3.52½ 280 lbs., Savannah.

Rosin E, 3.55 280 lbs., Savannah.

Rosin F, 3.55 280 lbs., Savannah.

Rosin G, 3.55 280 lbs., Savannah.

Rosin H, 3.55 280 lbs., Savannah.

Rosin I, 3.55 280 lbs., Savannah.

Rosin K, 4.15 280 lbs., Savannah.

Rosin M, 4.50 280 lbs., Savannah.

Rosin N, 6.00 280 lbs., Savannah.

Rosin WG, 6.25 280 lbs., Savannah.

Rosin WW, 6.35 280 lbs., Savannah.

Since the close of the exchange prices on turpentine have dropped as much as eight cents a gallon, and as much as 40 cents on an average on rosin. In the last few days the prices stiffened somewhat, however, the lowest ebbs having been reached nearly two weeks ago.

Australia, which formerly purchased much of its naval stores in France, now is buying from the United States, and the trade with South America has picked up sharply in the last week. No shipments are being made to the continent, and except for consignments to England, it is not expected any will be shipped across the Atlantic until there are evidences of the war being settled.

Under normal conditions more than half the turpentine and rosin produced in the United States is exported. It was the sudden shutting off of shipments that caused the market to go to pieces and resulted in the application of the committee for the right to establish normal prices, until such time as the trade rights itself and trading begins again on a sound basis.

DEMAND GOLD FOR OPIUM

Terms of payment seem to be the principal reason for the curtailment of shipments of opium from Turkey. Recent cable messages, as well as letters from Constantinople and Smyrna apparently indicate that the Ottomans will not, for a time, at least, cast in their lot with the Triple Alliance against the Allies. The partial mobilization of the Turkish army which was begun about a month ago, prac-

tically is completed, and it is not expected any more men will be put under arms by the Sultan until war stops are taken.

"We cannot make any arrangements to buy opium in Turkey; that is the chief reason why we are not getting it," said John McKesson, of McKesson & Robbins.

"We cannot buy through London now, and Turkish merchants will not honor drafts on American banks. The gold must be shipped from this country to Turkey, and then there are drawbacks. It requires almost a month for the steamers to get there, and by that time the prices may have changed. If they have advanced the chances are the Turkish dealers would not honor the order. Then there is the war risk, which is very high, and freight rates are up.

"The English are holding some supplies of opium owned by us in London, but I have had advices this will be cleared up. The stock was bought before the war was started, and I believe it will be shipped on to us before long.

"Prices have been about the same for a week. Gum is worth about \$10, powdered about \$12, and granulated about \$13."

QUICKSILVER FLUCTUATIONS

Not since the bonanza days of California has the price of quicksilver been higher than it is now. Just after the '49 excitement the "quick" rose to \$100 a flask. That is the only time on record it has surpassed the present quotations of \$75 a flask. The rise is 100 per cent., from \$37 a couple of months ago.

The reason for the doubling in price seems inexplicable. The California product can supply the normal demand of the United States, according to statistics, as figures show that imports in former years have about balanced off exports. No labor troubles are causing shutdowns of the mines in California, and the usual amount of cinnabar ore is being mined.

The Spanish product is controlled almost entirely by Great Britain. English capital controls the mines in Almaden, and all shipments are made by way of London. With a strict embargo placed on the product it is not expected the English will permit of any exportation. The United States exports quicksilver to Japan and to China, and reports from the Pacific Coast do not show a particular stronger demand from the Orient.

"Sales have been made as high as \$90 a flask," said a member of the firm of Haas Brothers, No. 227 William street. "It has settled to \$75, and that price has held firm for a week now. But there are now indications it will drop further."

EMBARGO ON GLYCERIN

Glycerin has advanced in price from 20 to 27 cents a pound, and prospects are it will go higher. About 60 per cent. of the glycerin used in the United States is manufactured here, the remainder being imported from Great Britain and France. Since the war there have been small shipments from England, but practically none from France.

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Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers

Acacia, firsts	lb.	.38	—	.40
Seconds	lb.	.30	—	.35
Sorts, amber	lb.	.20	—	.22
White	lb.	.22	—	.25
Acetone	lb.	.15½	—	.18
Acetanilid	lb.	.30	—	.32
Acetphenetidin	lb.	1.00	—	1.15
ACIDS—				
Acetic, com'l	carboys	—	2.05	—
Bbls.	ea.	1.50	—	1.65
U.S.P.	100 lb.	4.44	—	4.90
Glacial, carboys	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Benzoic, from Gum	oz.	.14	—	.15
Synthetic	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Boric, cryst.	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Powdered	lb.	.07	—	.08
Carbolic, bulk, crude	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Cryst.	lb.	—	40	—
Citric	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Gallic	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls. lb.	lb.	.03	—	.03½
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.06	—	.06½
52 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Lactic, 22 p.c.	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Muriatic, C.P. carboys	lb.	.05½	—	.07½
18 deg., carboys	ea.	1.15	—	1.85
20 deg., carboys	ea.	1.30	—	1.65
22 deg., carboys	ea.	1.45	—	1.75
Nitric, C.P., carboys	lb.	.07	—	.09
36 deg., carboys	lb.	.03½	—	.04½
38 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
40 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	—	.05
42 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	—	.05½
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg., carb. lb.	lb.	.03½	—	.04½
38 deg., carboys	lb.	.04	—	.04½
40 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
42 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Oxalic	lb.	.20	—	.22
Phosphoric, U.S.P.	lb.	.27½	—	.28
Paste	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Pyrogallic	lb.	2.50	—	2.50
Salicylic	lb.	.50	—	1.25
Stearic	lb.	.09	—	.13½
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.05½	—	.07½
60 deg., carboys	ea.	.85	—	1.00
66 deg., carboys	ea.	1.00	—	1.25
Battery Acid, carboys	lb.	.01	—	.01½
Oleum	lb.	.01½	—	.01½
Tannic, Pharm., bulk	lb.	.71	—	.72
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	76	—
Tartaric	lb.	.65	—	.75
Agar Agar	lb.	.48	—	.65
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.50	—	2.52
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.52	—	2.54
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.56	—	2.58
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.33	—	.35
188 proof	gal.	.34	—	.36
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.45	—	.47
97 p.c.	gal.	.50	—	.53
Purified	gal.	—	80	—
Alkali, 48 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works, basis of 48 p.c.	100 lbs.	.67½	—	.72½
Aloin	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Alum, cryst.	100 lbs.	2.75	—	3.00
Lump	100 lbs.	3.00	—	3.25
Powdered	100 lbs.	3.25	—	4.00
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	25	—
Alumina, Sulphate, low grade	100 lbs.	1.10	—	1.30
High grade	100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.75
Ammonia, Aqua, 26 deg., carb. lb.	lb.	.04½	—	.05½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.03½	—	.03½
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.02½	—	.02½
Ammonium Carb., U.S.P.	lb.	.10	—	.11
Bromide	lb.	.65	—	.67
Iodide	lb.	4.00	—	4.00
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.18	—	.19
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.06½	—	.06½
Granulated, white	lb.	.13	—	.15
Lump	lb.	.16	—	.18
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	2.60	—	2.65
Domestic	100 lbs.	2.60	—	3.20
Amyl Acetate	gal.	2.50	—	2.75
Antimony Oxide	lb.	.12	—	.13
Areca Nuts	lb.	—	10	—
Argols	lb.	—	50	—
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.45	—	.50
St. Vincent, bbls.	lb.	.08½	—	.09½
Arsenic, red	lb.	—	13	—
White	lb.	.05	—	.06
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.22	—	.23
BALSAMS—				
Copaiba, Para	lb.	.43	—	.45
South American	lb.	.42	—	.45
Fir, Canada	gal.	9.00	—	10.00
Oregon	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Peru	lb.	2.25	—	2.30
Tolu	lb.	.55	—	.60
Barium Chlorate	lb.	.16	—	.16½
Chloride	ton	—	160.00	—
Peroxide	lb.	—	16	—
Nitrate	lb.	.18	—	.20
Barytes, prime white, for	ton	19.00	—	23.00
Domestic prime white or	ton	17.00	—	18.00
domestic Southern	ton	19.00	—	20.00
Floated, Western	ton	13.00	—	15.00
Off color	ton	13.00	—	15.00
BARKS—				
Angostura	lb.	.25	—	.26
Bayberry	lb.	.06	—	.08
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.20	—	.25
of Tree	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Buckthorn	lb.	.25	—	.30
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.08	—	.11
Cascarilla	lb.	.25	—	.25
Siftings	lb.	.28	—	.30
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.28	—	.25
Broken	lb.	.28	—	.30
Yellow, quills	lb.	.28	—	.30
Broken	lb.	.25	—	.25
Condurango	lb.	.20	—	.25
Cotton Root	lb.	.07	—	.08
Cramp	lb.	.06	—	.07
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Elm, grinding	lb.	—	20	—
Select	lb.	.20	—	.21
Lemon Peel	lb.	.09	—	.10
Mezerion	lb.	.08	—	.09
Oak, red	lb.	.03	—	.05
White	lb.	.08	—	.10
Orange Peel, bitter, Cura-cao, ¼s	lb.	.08	—	.10
Sweet, Malaga, ribbons	lb.	.10	—	.10
Trieste	lb.	.14	—	.16
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.14	—	.16
Northern	lb.	.12	—	.13
Pomegranate	lb.	.08	—	.10
of Fruit	lb.	.12	—	.15
Quebracho	lb.	.16	—	.18
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.18	—	.20
Select	lb.	.22	—	.25
Simaruba	lb.	.21	—	.25
Soap, whole	lb.	.22	—	.25
Cut	lb.	.21	—	.23
Crushed	lb.	.15	—	.18
Wahoo, of Tree	lb.	.04	—	.05
of Root	lb.	.03½	—	.04
White Pine	lb.	.07	—	.08
Wild Cherry	lb.	.03½	—	.04
Witch Hazel	lb.	1.53	—	1.55
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	2.90	—	3.00
St. Thomas	gal.	2.90	—	3.00
BEANS—				
Calabar	lb.	.25	—	.30
St. Ignatius	lb.	.25	—	.30
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Para	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Surinam, cryst.	lb.	1.10	—	1.15
Vanilla, Bourbon	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Mexican, whole	lb.	3.75	—	5.00
Cuts	lb.	3.25	—	3.62
South American	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Tahiti, white label	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Green label	lb.	2.10	—	2.20
Benzol	gal.	.25	—	.35
BERRIES—				
Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.48	—	.50
XX	lb.	.55	—	.60
Powdered	lb.	.58	—	.75
Fish (Cocculus Indicus)	lb.	.06	—	.07
Juniper	lb.	.20	—	.22
Laurel	lb.	.05	—	.06
Prickly Ash	lb.	.26	—	.27
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.09	—	.10
Sloe	lb.	.45	—	.48
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	3.45	—	3.50
Salicylate	lb.	2.30	—	2.35
Subcarbonate	lb.	2.80	—	2.85
Subgallate	lb.	2.35	—	2.40
Subnitrate	lb.	2.50	—	2.55
Bleaching Powder, over 35 p.c. lb.	lb.	.03	—	.04
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Bromine, bulk	lb.	.40	—	.45
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.10	—	.12
Cacao Butter, cases	lb.	.38	—	.39
Fingers	lb.	.40	—	.41
Caffeine	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Calcium Acetate, crude	100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.65
Carbide	100 lbs.	3.50	—	3.75
Carbonate, prec., lt., casks	lb.	—	—	.04½
Heavy	lb.	—	—	.03½
Prepared	lb.	.03	—	.04
Chloride	100 lbs.	.60	—	.65
Hypophosphite	lb.	.67	—	.71
Camphor, Am., ref'd, bbls., bulk	lb.	—	—	—
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	—	—
Squares of 4 ozs.	lb.	—	—	—
16s in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	—	—
24s and 32s in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	—	—
Foreign, ref'd	lb.	.85	—	.95
Monobromated	lb.	1.35	—	1.50
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Powdered	lb.	3.50	—	5.00
Russian	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Powdered	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.10	—	.15
Tetrachloride	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Cassia Fistula	lb.	.10	—	.12
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	.55	—	.60
Chloroform	lb.	.30	—	.31
Cocaine Hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	5.00	—	6.00
Cocaine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	7.00	—	7.15
Ounces	oz.	7.05	—	7.20
Eights	oz.	7.25	—	7.30
Phosphate	oz.	6.75	—	6.80
Sulphate	oz.	7.00	—	7.05
Colocynth, whole	lb.	.40	—	.45
Pulp	lb.	—	60	—
Copperas	100 lbs.	.65	—	.85
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.13½	—	.15
Sulphate	100 lbs.	5.00	—	5.10
Coumarin	oz.	13.00	—	15.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	.50	—	.65
Powdered, 99 p. c.	lb.	.50	—	.65
Cresote, Beechwood	lb.	—	1.00	—
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.34	—	.35
French	lb.	.25	—	.30
Jewelers', large	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Small	lb.	.50	—	.52
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.10	—	.12
British Gum	lb.	.08	—	.10
Domestic Potato	lb.	.45	—	.85
Dragon's Blood, mass, ordin. lb.	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Reeds	lb.	1.70	—	1.85
Epsom Salt (see Mag. Sulph.)	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.18	—	.24
Spanish	lb.	.18	—	.27
Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	—	.24
Washed	lb.	.18	—	.27
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	—	.28
Eucalyptol	lb.	.60	—	.65
FLOWERS—				
Arnica	lb.	.19	—	.20
Cal-nulda	lb.	.50	—	1.00
Chamomile, German	lb.	.40	—	.40
Hungarian	lb.	.40	—	.45
Roman	lb.	.18	—	.20
Elder	lb.	.22	—	.24
Insect, open	lb.	.32	—	.34
Closed	lb.	.24	—	.26
Powd. Flowers and Stems	lb.	.28	—	.40
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.26	—	.30
Select	lb.	.40	—	.45
Saffron, American	lb.	.45	—	.48
Valencia	lb.	15.00	—	17.00
Formaldehyde, 40 p.c.	lb.	.08½	—	.09½
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Refined	gal.	—	3.00	—
Gelatin, Silver	lb.	.30	—	.32
Gold	lb.	.40	—	.42
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)	lb.	—	—	2.15
Glucose	100 lbs.	.26½	—	.27
Glycerin, C.P., bulk	lb.	.27½	—	.28
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	.24	—	.25
C.P., in cans	lb.	.20	—	.20
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Saponification, loose	lb.	2.30	—	2.30
Soap Lye, loose	lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Guaiaacal, liquid	lb.	—	1.40	—
Guarana	lb.			

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

GUMS—Concluded.

Catechu	lb.	—	.10
Chicle	lb.	.60	— .65
Galbanum	lb.	.85	— .90
Gamboge	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Guaiaac	lb.	.22	— .24
Kino	lb.	—	.50
Mastic	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Myrrh, select	lb.	—	.25
Sorts	lb.	.16	— .18
Siftings	lb.	.15	— .16
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	—	.12
Sorts	lb.	.12	— .14
Tears	lb.	.13	— .18
Sandarac	lb.	.28	— .30
Senegal, picked	lb.	.14	— .26
Sorts	lb.	.10	— 1.25
Spruce	lb.	.85	— 1.15
Thus	280 lbs.	9.00	— 10.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo, firsts	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Seconds	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Thirds	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Turkey firsts	lb.	—	1.70
Seconds	lb.	—	1.20
Thirds	lb.	—	.80
Haarlem Oil	gross	—	3.50
Hops, N.Y. 1913 prime	lb.	.40	— .42
Pacific Coast 1913 prime	lb.	.25	— .26
Hydrogen Peroxide, 4 oz.	gross	6.00	— 16.00
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	3.75	— 3.80
Iodoform	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Isinglass, American	lb.	.70	— .75
Russian	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.15	— .30
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.074	— .074
White cryst.	lb.	.094	— .094
Broken casks	lb.	—	.084
Granulated	lb.	.09	— .094
Powdered	lb.	.104	— .11
Arsenate	lb.	.044	— .054
Nitrate	lb.	—	.084
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd.	lb.	.054	— .054
Red, American	lb.	.054	— .06
Foreign	lb.	.084	— .09
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	lb.	—	.054
dry	lb.	.054	— .054
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	.064	— .07
English	lb.	—	.104
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	.05	— .054

LEAVES—

Aconite	lb.	—	.10
Althea	lb.	.05	— .054
Bay, true	lb.	Nominal	—
Belladonna	lb.	—	2.50
Buchu, short	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Long	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Cannabis Indica	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Chiretta	lb.	—	.18
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	.50
Truxillo	lb.	.45	— .50
Coltsfoot	lb.	.05	— .064
Conium	lb.	.06	— .064
Damiana	lb.	.09	— .10
Digitalis	lb.	—	.25
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07	— .09
Euphorbia	lb.	.40	— .45
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.05	— .35
Henbane, German	lb.	—	.20
Russian	lb.	.20	— .25
Henna	lb.	.18	— .20
Horehound	lb.	—	.22
Jaborandi	lb.	.20	— .22
Lobelia	lb.	.094	— .10
Matico	lb.	—	1.00
Marjoram, German	lb.	.33	— .35
French	lb.	.164	— .174
Pennyroyal	lb.	.04	— .05
Peppermint, American	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.12	— .15
Pichi	lb.	.14	— .15
Pulsatilla	lb.	—	.40
Rose, red	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Rosemary	lb.	.044	— .05
Rue	lb.	.40	— .50
Sage, stemless	lb.	.12	— .13
Grinding	lb.	.11	— .12
Savory	lb.	—	.50
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.45	— .48
Half leaf	lb.	.27	— .30
Siftings	lb.	.27	— .30
Tinnevely	lb.	.15	— .25
Pods	lb.	.25	— .28
Skullcap, U.S.P.	lb.	.22	— .224
Spearmint, American	lb.	.15	— .25
Stramonium	lb.	.30	— .32
Thyme	lb.	.17	— .18
Uva Ursi	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05	— .054
Yerba Santa	lb.	.08	— .09
Licorice, mass	lb.	.10	— .12
Spanish	lb.	.164	— .20
Stick, domestic	lb.	.164	— .20
Foreign	lb.	.30	— .35

Lithium Carbonate	lb.	—	1.25
Lycopodium	lb.	.724	— .75
Magnesium Carbonate	lb.	.064	— .08
Oxide, light	lb.	—	—
Heavy	lb.	—	—
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, do.	lb.	—	—
mestic, in bbls.	lb.	.024	— .024
Foreign	lb.	.03	— .034
Manna, large flake	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Small flake	lb.	.50	— .55
Sorts	lb.	.60	— .624
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Recryst.	lb.	—	4.50
Mercury, flasks	lb.	.95	— 1.25
Bisulphate	lb.	.72	— .74
Oxide, red	lb.	1.05	— 1.13
Blue mass	lb.	—	.63
Blue Ointment, 33 1/3 p.c.	lb.	.52	— .57
50 p.c.	lb.	.62	— .67
Calomel	lb.	.90	— .95
Corrosive Sublimite, cryst.	lb.	.84	— .86
Granulated, powdered	lb.	.81	— .83
White Precipitate	lb.	—	1.09
Mirbane Oil	lb.	.13	— .14
Morphine, bulk	oz.	5.30	— 5.40
1 oz. vials	oz.	5.35	— 5.45
1/2 oz. vials, 2 1/2 oz. boxes	oz.	5.55	— 5.65
1/2 oz. vials, 1 oz. boxes	oz.	5.60	— 5.75
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	5.50	— 5.59
1/2 oz. vials	oz.	5.70	— 5.70
Diacetyl	oz.	5.70	— 6.05
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.12	— .14
Irish	lb.	.12	— .20
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	8.00	— 8.50
Tonquin	oz.	13.00	— 15.00
Grain, Cab.	oz.	12.00	— 15.00
Tonquin	oz.	16.00	— 19.00
Druggists'	oz.	16.00	— 16.50
Synthetic	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.03	— .03
Balls	lb.	.03	— .04
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.07	— .10
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .16

OILS, ANIMAL AND FISH—

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.364	— .38
Domestic prime	gal.	.35	— .36
Cod Liver, Newf'd.	bbl.	22.00	— 25.00
Norwegian	bbl.	—	.034
Degras, American	lb.	.034	— .04
English	lb.	.04	— .05
French	lb.	—	.044
German	lb.	.07	— .08
Neutral	lb.	—	.08
Herring	gal.	Nominal	—
Horse	lb.	.06	— .07
Lard, prime winter	gal.	.92	— .93
Off prime	gal.	.65	— .70
Extra No. 1	gal.	.63	— .65
No. 1	gal.	.54	— .56
No. 2	gal.	.52	— .54
Menhaden, North, crude	gal.	.35	— .36
Southern, f.o.b. factory	gal.	.34	— .35
Brown, strained	gal.	.37	— .38
Light, strained	gal.	.38	— .39
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.41	— .42
White, bleached, winter	gal.	.43	— .44
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	.96	— .98
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.92	— .94
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.82	— .84
Prime	gal.	.64	— .65
Dark	gal.	.58	— .64
Oleo Oil	gal.	.08	— .094
Porpoise, body	gal.	.40	— .45
Jaw	bbl.	18.00	— 20.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.064	— .064
Seal, white	gal.	.07	— .074
Sod Oil	gal.	.40	— .45
Sperm, bleached, winter	gal.	—	.70
38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	.68
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	.67
Natural winter, 38 deg.	gal.	—	.65
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	.62
Stearic Acid	lb.	.09	— .12
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.65	— .68
Prime	gal.	.63	— .64
Whale, natural winter	gal.	—	.48
Bleached	gal.	—	.50
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	—	.52

OILS, ESSENTIAL—

Almond, bitter	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Artificial	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sweet, true	lb.	.80	— .85
Peach kernel	lb.	.35	— .40
Amber, crude	lb.	.15	— .16
Rectified	lb.	.25	— .30
Anise	lb.	2.05	— 2.15
Bay	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Bergamot	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Bois de Rose	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Cade	lb.	.25	— .30
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.00	— 1.10

OILS, ESSENTIAL—Concluded.

Camphor, light color, heavy gravity	lb.	.18	— .20
Japanese, white	lb.	.22	— .24
Caraway	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Cassia, 75/80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Lead free	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Cedar Leaf	lb.	—	.60
Wood	lb.	.15	— .16
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.65	— .70
Java	lb.	—	1.75
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Bottles	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Copaiba	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Coriander	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Croton	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Cubebis	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Erigeron	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.55	— .56
Fennel, sweet	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Turkish	lb.	1.50	— 4.50
Bourbon	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Twice rect.	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Wood	lb.	.24	— .25
Lavender Flowers	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Spike	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Garden, compound	lb.	.52	— .70
Lemon	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Lemongrass	lb.	1.35	— 1.75
Limes, expressed	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Distilled	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Linaloe	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Mace, expressed	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Distilled	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Mustard, natural	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Artificial	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	40.00	— 55.00
Petale	lb.	55.00	— 65.00
Nutmeg	lb.	2.00	— 1.10
Orange, bitter	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Sweet	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Origanum	lb.	.22	— .23
Patchouli	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
French	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Peppermint, tins	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Bottles	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Petit Grain, S.A.	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
French	lb.	9.00	— 10.00
Pimento	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Pine Needles	lb.	.40	— .50
Rose, natural	oz.	12.50	— 15.00
Artificial	oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Rosemary	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Saffron	lb.	.40	— .45
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	5.25	— 5.75
West Indian	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.65	— .70
Artificial	lb.	.26	— .31
Savin	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Spearmint	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Spruce	lb.	.50	— .52
Tansy	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Thyme, red, French	lb.	—	2.00
White, French	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Wintergreen (Sweet Birch)	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Synthetic	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Leaf (Gaultheria)	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Wormwood	lb.	3.00	— 3.15

OILS, LUBRICATING—

Black, reduced, 29 gravity	gal.	.134	— .14
25/30 cold test	gal.	.14	— .144
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.13	— .134
Summer	gal.	.214	— .23
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.18	— .26
Dark filtered	gal.	.27	— .34
Extra cold test	gal.	.144	— .25
Dark steam refined	gal.	.23	— .234
Natural, W.Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.19	— .20
Natural, filtered lemon, 33	gal.	.27	— .30
@34 gravity	gal.	.18	— .19
White, 33/34 gravity	gal.	.16	— .164
33/34 gravity, bloomless	gal.	.16	— .164
31 gravity, wool grade	gal.	.16	— .164
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.16	— .164
90/90/907 sp. gr.	gal.	.15	— .154
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.13	— .134
885 sp. gr.	gal.	.124	— .13
875 sp. gr.	gal.	.124	— .13
865 sp. gr.	gal.	.15	— .16
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18	— .19
Spindle, No. 200	gal.	.17	— .18
No. 160	gal.	.16	— .17
No. 110	gal.	.14	— .15
No. 80	gal.	.21	— .22
Filtered	gal.	.21	— .22
Russian Engine, pale, No. 1 gal.	gal.	.21	— .22

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

OILS, MINERAL—

Paraffin, white, light.....gal.	— .55
White, heavy.....gal.	— .55
Russian, white, tech.....gal.	1.20 — 1.50
Pharmaceutical.....gal.	1.65 — 2.00

OILS, VEGETABLE—

China Wood Oil.....gal.	.09 — .10
Cocoon Oil, Cochinchina.....lb.	.15½ — .16
Ceylon.....lb.	.13 — .13½
Copra.....lb.	.13 — .13½
Corn.....per 100 lbs.	5.95 — 6.00

Cottonseed, prime summer	
yellow.....gal.	.49 — .51
Good Oil.....gal.	.47 — .50
Off Oil.....gal.	.47 — .50
Red Oil.....gal.	.46 — .50
Winter.....gal.	.52½ — .53
Summer, white.....gal.	.52½ — .53

Linseed, raw, car lots.....gal.	.57
5 bbl. lots.....gal.	.58
Boiled, car lots.....gal.	.59
5 bbl. lots.....gal.	.60
Double boiled, car lots.....gal.	.60
5 bbl. lots.....gal.	.61
Refined, car lots.....gal.	.61
5 bbl. lots.....gal.	.62

Varnish Oil, according to grade.....gal.	.58 — .64
Mustard.....lb.	.78 — .80
Palm, Lagos.....lb.	.10½ — .11
Commercial.....lb.	.10 — .10½
Prime red.....lb.	.10 — .10½
Palm Kernel.....lb.	.12 — .12½
Olive, denatured.....gal.	1.05 — 1.15
Foots.....gal.	— .11

Castor, No. 1, bbls.....lb.	.08½ — .08¾
Cases.....lb.	.09 — .09¼
No. 3.....lb.	.08 — .09
Peanut Oil, Soap.....gal.	.70 — .75
Pine Oil, white.....gal.	.32 — .34
Yellow.....gal.	.30 — .32

Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in bbls.....gal.	—
Blown.....gal.	— .84
Refined.....gal.	— .80
Rosin Oil, first rect.....gal.	.25
Second.....gal.	.36
Third.....gal.	.45
Fourth.....gal.	.55

Sesame.....gal.	.75 — .85
Soya Bean, English, bbls.....lb.	Nominal
China, bbls.....lb.	.06¾ — .07
Manchurian.....lb.	.06¾ — .07
Tar Oil, gen. dist.....gal.	.30 — .31
Commercial.....gal.	.18 — .20

Opium, cases.....lb.	10.00 — 12.00
lobbing lots.....lb.	10.00 — 12.00
Powdered.....lb.	10.00 — 12.00
Granular.....lb.	10.00 — 12.00

Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.....lb.	.03 — .03½
Cream.....lb.	.04½ — .06
Lily white.....lb.	.07 — .09
Snow white.....lb.	.10 — .11

Phosphorus.....lb.	.45 — 1.00
Potassium Acetate.....lb.	— .20
Bicarb.....lb.	.19 — .25
Bromide.....lb.	.70 — .72
Carbonate, calc., 80@85 p.c.....lb.	.17 — .21
96@98 p.c.....lb.	.21 — .25

Caustic, 90 p.c.....lb.	.17½ — .20
Chlorate, cryst.....lb.	—
Powdered.....lb.	—
Citrate, bulk.....lb.	.22 — .69
Cyanide, bulk.....lb.	.22 — .23
Hypophosphite.....lb.	.72 — .76
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	3.15 — 3.20

Nitrate, Crude Saltpeter.....lb.	.09 — .10
Refined.....lb.	.55 — .60
Permanganate.....lb.	—
Prussiate, red.....lb.	.34 — .36
Yellow.....lb.	—

Quinine, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	— .31
50 oz. tins.....oz.	— .31½
25 oz. tins.....oz.	— .32
5 oz. tins.....oz.	— .33
1 oz. tins.....oz.	— .31

Amsterdam.....oz.	Nominal
German.....oz.	.31 — .32
Java.....oz.	.31 — .32
Resorcin.....lb.	1.10 — 1.15
Rochelle Salt.....lb.	.25 — .26

ROOTS—

Aconite.....lb.	.18 — .20
Alkanet.....lb.	— .20
Althea, cut.....lb.	— .50
Whole.....lb.	.40 — .45
Angelica, American.....lb.	.40 — .42
German.....lb.	— .60
Arnica.....lb.	— .50
Belladonna.....lb.	— 1.00
Berberis aq.....lb.	.15 — .16

ROOTS—Concluded.

Bitter.....lb.	.24 — .28
Blood.....lb.	.09 — .11
Blueflag.....lb.	.13 — .15
Bryonia.....lb.	— .20
Burdock.....lb.	.18½ — .20
Calamus, bleached.....lb.	— .60
Unbleached.....lb.	.25 — .30
Cohosh, black.....lb.	.05 — .05½
Blue.....lb.	.05 — .06

Colchicum.....lb.	.20 — .25
Colombo.....lb.	.14 — .16
Culvers.....lb.	.17 — .18
Dandelion.....lb.	.50 — .60
Doggrass.....lb.	.30 — .35
Echinacea.....lb.	.17 — .18
Elecampane.....lb.	.10 — .11
Galangal.....lb.	.65 — .66
Gelsemium.....lb.	.05 — .06
Gentian.....lb.	.18 — .20
Geranium.....lb.	.04 — .05
Ginger, African.....lb.	.06 — .06½
Jamaica.....lb.	.10 — .12
Bleached.....lb.	.18 — .20

Ginseng, wild Southern.....lb.	7.00 — 7.25
Northwestern.....lb.	7.25 — 7.50
Eastern.....lb.	7.00 — 7.25
Cultivated.....lb.	5.00 — 5.50
Golden Seal.....lb.	4.50 — 4.75
Powdered.....lb.	5.15 — 5.25
Helibore, white.....lb.	— .10
Black.....lb.	— .14

Ipecac, Cartagena.....lb.	1.75 — 1.80
Rio.....lb.	2.25 — 2.50
Jalap.....lb.	.12 — .13
Kava Kava.....lb.	.28 — .30
Licorice, in bales.....lb.	.06 — .07
Selected, bundles.....lb.	.14 — .18
Mandrake.....lb.	.11 — .13
Musk, Russian.....lb.	— .50
Orris, Florentine, bold.....lb.	.25 — .28
Small.....lb.	.22 — .25
Verona.....lb.	.23 — .25
Fingers.....lb.	— .75
Pareira Brava.....lb.	— .25
Pellitory.....lb.	.20 — .24
Pink, true.....lb.	.65 — .75
Poke.....lb.	.07 — .08
Rhatany.....lb.	.11 — .13
Rhubarb, Canton.....lb.	— .50
Shensi.....lb.	— .80

High dried.....lb.	.20 — .30
Clippings.....lb.	.19 — .20
Sarsaparilla, Honduras.....lb.	.65 — .70
Mexican.....lb.	.15 — .25
Senega.....lb.	.45 — .53
Serpentaria.....lb.	.42 — .44
Skunk cabbage.....lb.	.10 — .12
Snake, Canada.....lb.	— .20
Spikenard.....lb.	.12 — .14
Squill.....lb.	.12½ — .15
Stillingia.....lb.	.06 — .07
Unicorn, false, (helonias).....lb.	.80 — .90
True, (Alettris).....lb.	.35 — .40
Valerian, Belgian.....lb.	.13 — .18
English.....lb.	— .75
German.....lb.	.25 — .30
Yellow Dock.....lb.	.05 — .07
Saccharin.....lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Salicin, bulk.....lb.	— 5.00
Salol.....lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Santonin, cryst., bulk.....lb.	— 55.00
Powdered.....lb.	— 56.00
Scammony, resin.....lb.	2.25 — 2.34
Aleppo.....lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Virgin.....lb.	3.50 — 6.50

SEEDS—	
Anise, Italian.....lb.	.15 — .16
Spanish.....lb.	.15 — .16
Star.....lb.	.26 — .27
Canary, Sicily.....lb.	—
Smyrna.....lb.	.12½ — .13½
South American.....lb.	.13½ — .14½
Caraway.....lb.	.08 — .09
Cardamoms, bleached.....lb.	1.50 — 2.20
Decorated.....lb.	1.50 — 1.75
Celery.....lb.	.28 — .30
Colchicum.....lb.	— 1.00
Conium.....lb.	.09 — .09½
Coriander, natural.....lb.	.09 — .09½
Bleached.....lb.	.09½ — .09¾
Cumin, Malta.....lb.	.16½ — .17½
Morocco.....lb.	.16½ — .17½
Dill.....lb.	.08 — .09
Fennel, German, large.....lb.	— .20
Small.....lb.	— .20
Italian.....lb.	.14 — .16
Roumanian.....lb.	.15 — .17
Flax, whole.....bbl.	7.50 — 7.75
Ground.....lb.	— .05
Foenugreek.....lb.	.06 — .07
Hemp, Manchurian.....lb.	Nominal
Russian.....lb.	.05¼ — .05¾

SEEDS—Concluded.

Larkspur.....lb.	.55 — .60
Lobelia.....lb.	.30 — .35
Millet, natural.....lb.	.03½ — .04
Hulled.....lb.	.12 — .13
Mustard, Bari, Brown.....lb.	.11½ — .12
California, brown.....lb.	.10 — .11
German, brown.....lb.	.09 — .10
Sicily, brown.....lb.	—
Trieste, brown.....lb.	—
English, yellow.....lb.	.11 — .12
German, yellow.....lb.	.11½ — .12
Parsley.....lb.	— .25
Poppy, Dutch.....lb.	.10 — 10¼
German.....lb.	.09 — .94
Pumpkin.....lb.	.12 — .13
Quince.....lb.	— 1.00
Rape, English.....lb.	—
German.....lb.	.07½ — .08
Sabadilla.....lb.	.22 — .24
Stavesacre.....lb.	— .20
Stramonium.....lb.	— .10
Strophanthus, Hispidus.....lb.	— .50
Kombe.....lb.	— .60
Sunflower, striped.....lb.	.04½ — .06¼
Worm, American.....lb.	.10 — .11
Levant.....lb.	.65 — .70

Seidlitz Mixture.....lb.	.20 — .28
Silver, bar.....oz.	— .52¼
Nitrate.....lb.	.34 — .37
Soap, Castile, white, pure.....lb.	— .16
Marseilles.....lb.	.10 — .12
Green, pure.....lb.	.11 — .12
Ordinary.....lb.	.08 — .10
Mottled, pure.....lb.	.10 — .11
Ordinary.....lb.	.08 — .09

Rape, English	lb.	—	—
German	lb.	—	.07½
Sabadilla	lb.	.22	.24
Stavesacre	lb.	—	.20
Stramonium	lb.	—	.10
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	.50
Kombe	lb.	—	.60
Sunflower, striped	lb.	.04½	.06½
Worm, American	lb.	.10	.11

Sodium, Acetate.....lb.	.05 — .07
Benzoate, granulated.....lb.	1.35 — 1.50
Powdered.....lb.	1.51 — 3.00
Bicarb., English.....lb.	.0234 — .03
Amer., f.o.b. works.....lb.	.01 — .011
Bisulphate, not incl. pkg.....lb.	.75 — 1.37½
Bromide.....lb.	.55 — .56
Carbonate, Sal Soda, Am., 100 lbs. Dried, cryst.....lb.	.60 — .80

Chlorate.....lb.	— .08¼
Cyanide, bulk, per 100 p.c. lb.....lb.	.19 — .30
Dichromate.....lb.	.04¾ — .05
Hypophosphite.....lb.	.72 — .76
Hypophosphite, bbls., 100 lbs. Kegs.....100 lbs.	1.60 — 2.00
Iodide.....lb.	1.75 — 2.15
Nitrite.....lb.	3.50 — 3.55

Nitrate.....lb.	—
Phosphate, cases and bbls.....lb.	.02¼ — .02½
Prussiate.....lb.	.18 — .22
Salicylate.....lb.	.70 — .75
Silicate, liquid.....100 lbs.	.90 — 1.25
Cryst.....lb.	.02 — .02¾
Stannate.....lb.	—
Sulphate, Glauber's Salt, bgs.ea. Bbls.....100 lbs.	.65 — .75
Calcined.....100 lbs.	.80 — .85
Sulphide, 30 p.c.....lb.	2.75 — 3.00
60 p.c.....lb.	.01½ — .01¾
Sulphite, cryst.....lb.	.02¼ — .02¾
Dry, powdered.....lb.	.05¼ — .06

Spermacti.....lb.	.29 — .30
Spts. Ether. Nitros.....lb.	.42 — .44
Starch, Corn, Pearl.....100 lbs.	2.29 — 2.40
Potato.....lb.	.05¼ — .05½
Rice.....lb.	.07 — .08
Wheat.....lb.	.05 — .05¼

Storax.....lb.	— .20
Strotonium Nitrate.....lb.	.18 — .35
Strychnine, cryst., bulk.....oz.	.50 — .56
1 oz. vials.....oz.	.55 — .65
¾ oz. vials.....oz.	.75 — .85
Sugar of Milk, powdered.....lb.	.12 — .15
Sulphur, roll.....100 lbs.	1.85 — 2.15
Flour.....100 lbs.	2.00 — 2.40
Flowers.....100 lbs.	2.20 — 2.60
Tamarinds, kegs.....ea.	2.50 — 2.75
Tartar Emetic, in casks.....lb.	.36 — .40
Thymol.....lb.	13.00 — 15.00
Tin.....lb.	.32 — .36
Chloride, cryst.....lb.	— .47
50 p.c.....100 lbs.	— 17.00
Oxide.....lb.	— .45
Tetrachloride, Anhyd., 100 lbs.....lb.	— 34.00

Toluol, pure.....gal.	.35 — .40
Commercial.....gal.	.27 — .30

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

Turmeric.....lb. — .08			CHIPPED DYEWOODS			TEAS		
Turpentine (for regular grades see Naval Stores).....lb. .40 — .45			Barwood.....lb. .02 — .02½	Foochow, standard.....lb. .15 — .16				
Artificial.....lb. — .15			Camwood.....lb. .06 — .07	Superior.....lb. .24 — .26				
Vanillin.....oz. .37 — .40			Fustic.....lb. .01 — .02	Formosa, standard.....lb. .16 — .18				
WAXES—			Hypernic.....lb. .02 — .03	Good.....lb. .22 — .25				
Bayberry.....lb. .30 — .35	Nominal	.70	Logwood.....lb. .01½ — .01½	Superior.....lb. .25 — .27				
Bees, white.....lb. .50 — .55			Red Saunders.....lb. .03 — .05	Fine.....lb. .36 — .41				
Yellow, crude.....lb. .39 — .40	Nominal	.70	EXTRACTS			Finest.....lb. .38 — .43		
Refined.....lb. .40 — .41			Archil, double.....lb. .10 — .12	Country Green, gunpowder, extra.....lb. .36 — .51				
Candelilla.....lb. .55 — .60	Nominal	.70	Concentrated.....lb. .15 — .17	Imperial, firsts.....lb. .31 — .42				
Carnauba, Flor.....lb. .67½ — .70			Barberry, French.....lb. .28 — .35	Seconds.....lb. .36 — .42				
No. 1.....lb. .51 — .53	Nominal	.70	Chestnut.....lb. .05 — .05½	Young Hysons, firsts.....lb. .36 — .42				
No. 2.....lb. .42 — .45			Fustic, solid.....lb. .08 — .11	Seconds.....lb. .31 — .36				
Ceresin, yellow.....lb. .12 — .35	Nominal	.70	Liquid, 51 deg.....lb. .06 — .08	Thirds.....lb. .22 — .24				
White.....lb. .20 — .40			Gall.....lb. .12 — .15	Extras.....lb. .41 — .62				
Japan.....lb. .18½ — .20	Nominal	.70	Hemlock.....lb. .02½ — .03½	Gunpowder, Pinhead.....lb. .38 — .42				
Montan, crude.....lb. .20 — .24			Indigo.....lb. .06 — .10	Extras.....lb. .31 — .36				
Bleached.....lb. .28 — .40	Nominal	.70	Logwood, solid.....lb. .06 — .12	Firsts.....lb. .28 — .42				
Ozokerite, crude, brown.....lb. .28 — .40			Liquid, 51 deg.....lb. .05 — .10	Seconds.....lb. .23 — .27				
Green.....lb. .30 — .42	Nominal	.70	42 deg.....lb. .04 — .06	Thirds.....lb. .22 — .24				
Refined, white.....lb. .40 — .50			Cryst.....lb. .10 — .15	Imperial, seconds.....lb. .31 — .36				
Renned, yellow.....lb. .35 — .40	Nominal	.70	Oak.....lb. .08 — .08½	Thirds.....lb. .31 — .36				
Paraffin, refined, domestic.....lb. .04½ — .06½			Palmetto.....lb. .02½ — .02½	Japan—Pan and basket fired—low grade.....lb. .18 — .20				
Zinc Carbonate.....lb. .08½ — .09	Nominal	.70	Persian Berry.....lb. .12 — .14	Medium grade.....lb. .20 — .25				
Chloride.....lb. .04½ — .04½			Quebracho, solid.....lb. .04½ — .05½	High grade.....lb. .31 — .38				
Oxide, white.....lb. .06½ — .10½	Nominal	.70	42 deg.....lb. .02½ — .03	Fancy grade.....lb. .38 — .46				
Sulphate.....100 lbs. 2.35 — 2.65			Quercitron.....lb. .02½ — .04	Congous, fine to best.....lb. .34 — .38				
			Sumac.....lb. .03½ — .06½	Standard.....lb. .14 — .15				
DYESTUFFS			NAVAL STORES			REFINED SUGAR		
Acid, Picric, kegs.....lb. — .75	Nominal	.70	Spirits Turpentine.....gal. .47 — .48	(Prices in Barrels)				
Tannic, commercial.....lb. .60 — .66			Pitch.....lb. 4.00	Powdered.....\$7.35 \$7.35 \$7.35 \$7.35 \$6.85				
Cryst.....lb. .70 — .77	Nominal	.70	Tar.....lb. 6.50 — 7.00	XXXX powdered.....7.40 7.40 7.40 7.40 6.90				
Albumen, Egg.....lb. .70 — 1.10			Rosin, com. to good strained.....bbl. 4.00	Confectioners' A.....7.15 7.15 7.15 7.15				
Blood.....lb. .40 — .45	Nominal	.70	B.....lb. 4.00	Fine granulated.....7.25 7.25 7.25 7.25 6.75				
Alizarine, red paste.....lb. .25 — .30			D.....lb. 4.00	Standard gran.....7.25 7.25 7.25 7.30 6.80				
Alizarine, red paste.....lb. .35 — .40	Nominal	.70	E.....lb. 4.05	2-lb. bags fine gr.....7.55 7.55 7.55 7.55 7.05				
Brown pas's.....lb. 2.00 — 2.10			F.....lb. 4.05	5-lb. bags fine gr.....7.45 7.45 7.45 7.45 6.95				
Aluminum Chloride.....lb. — .75	Nominal	.70	G.....lb. 4.05	10-lb. bags fine gr.....7.40 7.40 7.40 7.40 6.90				
Aniline Oil, in drums.....lb. — .60			H.....lb. 4.05	25-lb. bags fine gr.....7.30 7.30 7.30 7.30 6.80				
Salt.....lb. .40 — .60	Nominal	.70	I.....lb. 4.05	MOLASSES AND SYRUPS				
Annatto, fine.....lb. .10 — .14			K.....lb. 4.45 — 4.65	Centrifugals—				
Seed.....lb. .30 — .35	Nominal	.70	M.....lb. 5.00	Blackstrap.....gal. .10½ — .12				
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.....lb. .26 — .33			N.....lb. 5.75	Common.....gal. .19 — .22				
65 p.c.....lb. .24 — .29	Nominal	.70	W.G.....bbl. 6.15 — 6.40	Fair.....gal. .24 — .29				
47 p.c.....lb. .24 — .29			W.W.....bbl. 6.25 — 6.50	Prime.....gal. .40 — .45				
Carmin of Indigo.....lb. — .65	SHELLAC			Open kettle.....gal. .50 — .60				
Cochineal, Tenerife, silver.....lb. — .65	Nominal	.70	D. C.....lb. .27 — .28	Grocery grades.....gal. .35 — .50				
Rosy black.....lb. .60 — .75			V. S. O.....lb. .25 — .26	Sugar Syrup, common.....gal. .10 — .16				
Gray black.....lb. .60 — .75	Nominal	.70	Superior orange.....lb. .25 — .26	Medium.....gal. .16 — .20				
Fine Madras.....lb. .25 — .30			Bright orange.....lb. .21 — .22	Fancy.....gal. .20 — .30				
Cudbear, French.....lb. .40 — .50	Nominal	.70	T. N.....lb. .17 — .18½	Honey—				
English.....lb. .15 — .20			A. C. Garnet.....lb. .18 — .19	Clear Comb, fancy.....lb. — .16				
Cutch, bales.....lb. .07½ — .08	Nominal	.70	Button Lac.....lb. .24 — .30	Clover, No. 1.....lb. — .14				
Boxes.....lb. — .65			Regular, bleached.....lb. .17 — .18	No. 2.....lb. .12 — .13				
Slabs.....lb. — .65	Nominal	.70	Bone dry.....lb. .22 — .23	Extracted.....lb. .08 — .09				
Divi-divi.....ton 55.00 — 75.00				South.....lb. .50 — .90				
Flavine.....lb. .60 — .80	Nominal	.70		West Ind.....gal. .45 — .50				
Fustic, stick.....ton 18.00 — 30.00				Buckwheat ext.....gal. —				
Young, root.....ton .09 — .12	Nominal	.70		Maple Sugar and Syrups—				
Gambir, spot.....lb. — .45.00				Syrup.....gal. .75 — .80				
Cube, No. 1.....lb. — .12	Nominal	.70		Sugar.....lb. .09 — .10				
Cube No. 2.....lb. — .12								
Indigo, Bengal, low grade.....lb. — .12	Nominal	.70		SPICES				
Medium.....lb. — .12								
High grade.....lb. — .12	Nominal	.70		Cassia, Batavia No. 1.....lb. .19 — .20				
Kurpahs.....lb. — .12						Batavia No. 2.....lb. .11 — .12		
Kurpahs.....lb. — .12	Nominal	.70		China, cases.....lb. .08½ — .08½				
Guatemala.....lb. — .12						Saigon, rolls.....lb. .34 — .35		
Madras.....lb. — .12	Nominal	.70		Cassia Buds.....lb. .13 — .14				
Synthetic (J.).....lb. — .65						Chillies, Japan.....lb. .17 — .18		
Indigotine.....lb. 1.10 — 2.50	Nominal	.70		Mombasa.....lb. .18 — .19				
Logwood, stick.....ton 18.00 — 20.00						Cinnamon, Ceylon.....lb. .32 — .37		
Roots.....ton 12.00 — 15.00	Nominal	.70		Cloves, Amboyna.....lb. —				
Madder, Dutch.....lb. .14 — .20						Penang.....lb. .18½ — .19		
French.....lb. .40 — .50	Nominal	.70		Zanzibar.....lb. .18½ — .19				
Myrobalans.....lb. .01½ — .02						Shallots.....lb. .39 — .40		
Iron Nitrate, commercial.....lb. .04 — .04½	Nominal	.70		Ginger, Jamaica.....lb. .10 — .11				
True.....lb. .18 — .30						African.....lb. .06½ — .06½		
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo.....lb. .17 — .25	Nominal	.70		Cochin.....lb. .05½ — .07½				
Chinese.....lb. — .25						Mace, Banda.....lb. .63 — .64		
Persian Berries.....lb. — .25	Nominal	.70		Batavia.....lb. .51 — .52				
Quercitron.....ton 25.00 — 30.00						Nutmegs.....lb. .14½ — .17		
Salts of Tartar.....lb. .12 — .15	Nominal	.70		Pepper, black.....lb. .21 — .24				
Soluble Oil, 50 p.c.....lb. .06½ — .10						White.....lb. .21 — .24		
75-85 p.c.....lb. .11 — .12	Nominal	.70		Pimento.....lb. .04 — .05				
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, 29 p.c.....lb. —								
Tannic Acid, shipment.....lb. .70 — 1.00	Nominal	.70						
28 p.c. Tannic Acid, spot.....lb. —								
Shipments.....lb. —	Nominal	.70						
Turmeric, Madras.....lb. .04 — .04½	Nominal	.70						
Aleppy.....lb. .04½ — .04½								
Pubna.....lb. — .04	Nominal	.70						
China.....lb. — .03½								
Cochin, bulbs.....lb. —	Nominal	.70						
Turkey Red Oil.....lb. —								
Zinc Dust, prime heavy.....lb. .15 — .16	Nominal	.70						

MANUFACTURERS' GOODS

Supplement to the ERA PRICE LIST
A—Advanced D—Declined
N—New Items X—Dropped from List

Subscribers' Wants

These Classified Ads are for the use of our subscribers for any merchandise they wish to Buy, to Sell or to Exchange. Our charge is only

ONE CENT A WORD EACH ISSUE.

Payment should be sent with your order, and Answers may come in our care if stamps are enclosed for forwarding, but you will get better replies if you will sign your Name and Address.

Address WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS,
No. 3 Park Place, New York.

FOR SALE

INDIGO—We have 25 lbs. of Powdered Indigo that we would like to sell. J. W. WOOD DRUG CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

INFORMATION WANTED

Will some one please advise us the name and address of the manufacturers of the following preparations:

Luther W. Marshall's Sulphur Sage and Quinine Hair Tonic; also a preparation called "Sarsan."

Mananol, described as a substitute for Veronal.

Among the recent changes in proprietary goods that have been reported to us, we list the following:

Abbott Remedies Co., 60th and Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

N—Abbott's Corn Plasters, \$0.10 doz. .75
N—Abbott's Cold Tablets, .25 " 2.00

American Herb & Plant Co., Junction City, Ky.

D—Swann's Kidney Remedy.....doz. \$4.00
D—Swann's Stomach Remedy..... " 4.00

Chas. Ammen Co., Ltd., Alexandria, La.
Moved to above address from New Orleans, La.

Ch. R. Bard, 37 E. 28th St., New York.
"Impossible to send you new price list. Goods in stock today, I am selling from 10% to 15% advance. At present there seems to be no chance of immediate shipments nor have I any indications of what prices may be as my manufacturers in Paris have few goods made up."

G. A. Colgan Co., 72 Ninth St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
A—Fitzsimmon's Standard Bird Food, case of 40 packages \$3.60

Chinosol Co., 54 South St., New York.
Tablets, tubes of 12.....doz. \$4.00
Tablets, tubes of 5.....doz. 2.00
Tablets, pocket size boxes.....doz. 1.20
Powder, 1 oz. boxes.....doz. 8.00
Aseptikons, boxes of 10.....doz. 8.00
(Formerly known as Chinosol Comp. Suppositories).

H. B. Denton & Co., Not Inc., Beardstown, Ill.
Have succeeded Denton Bros. Drug Co. as manufacturers of "Trex."

Despatch Chemical Co., 514 West End Pl., St. Louis, Mo.
Brooks' Skeeter Regulator...\$0.10 doz. .75
A—Brooks' Orig. Bromo Saline. .75 " 12.00
N—Brooks' Black Purge......25 " 6.50
N—Brooks' Black Purge......25 " 2.00

The Eucamphine Co., Chicago, Ill.
A—Eucamphine—1 pt., \$0.60; 5 pts., \$2.40
1 gal., 3.50; 2 gals., 6.50
5 gals., 15.00
A—Guaialyptol—1 pt., \$0.90; 5 pts., \$3.50
1 gal., 4.75
A—Azucamphine—1 gal., \$2.50; 2 gals., \$4.50
5 gals., 10.00

Fitzgerald Soap Co., Collingswood, N. J.
A—Fitzgerald's Hair Soap, doz. \$1.20, \$2.00

Fort Wayne Drug Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
A—Naftalan—Small \$6.00; medium \$12.00
large size, per doz., 24.00

E. Fougere & Co., 90 Beekman St., N. Y.

"We are compelled to advance our prices on imported goods and are cutting all orders. As yet have no advices from abroad as to when we will obtain additional supplies. Have a representative over there and we shall do everything possible to protect our customers."

Fritzsche Bros., 82 Beekman St., New York.

Advise that their stock of Pollantin Liquid (Dunbar's serum in hay fever) is exhausted; and that due to the lamentable war conditions, they are unable to replenish in time for the current season's demands.

Also that but a very limited supply of the Pollantin Powder and Ointment is available.

Genuine Haarlem Oil Mfg. Co., New York.

A—Capsules—per doz. 2/s \$2.25; 4/s \$4.50
8/s 9.00

Kondon Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

October 1st free goods on Kondon's Catarhal Jelly will be \$6.00 lots, 1/2 doz. free; \$12.00 lots, 1 doz. free; \$24.00 lots, 2 dozen free.

Manacea Water Co., 13 Stone St., New York.

Man-A-Cea Water—	1 case	5 case
	lots.	lots.
1/2 gals, 12 to case.....	\$4.50	\$4.00
Quarts, 50 to case.....	9.75	9.25
Pints, 100 to case.....	10.75	10.25
Splits, 100 to case.....	8.75	8.25

The Dr. J. H. McLean Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

X—Pepsanels and Lung Healing Globules.

Manhattan Eye Salve Co., Louisville, Ky.

A—Yellow Oxid. & Atropine Oint.	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$3.00
A—Holocain & Adrenalin Oint.	2.00	2.50	3.50
A—Dionin Ointment	3.50	4.50	7.00
A—Eserine Alk. Oint.....	2.00	5.00	
A—Atropine Alk. Oint.....	2.00	3.00	
A—Atropine & Bichlor. Oint.	2.00	3.50	
A—Atropine Alk. Oint.....	2.00	3.50	
X—Cocaine & Adrenalin Ointment.			

Owl Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Now manufacture Denig's Cough Balsam, Denig's Worm Syrup and other Denig's remedies formerly manufactured by Dr. Davis, of Chillicothe, Ohio.
N—Podock Pillsdoz. \$1.75
N—Owl Injection " 6.00
N—Owl Capsules " 7.00
X—Denig's Fly Paper.

Virginia Pope Co., 23 W. 65th St., N. Y.

A—Ant's Eggs, 1 oz. pkg.....gross \$12.00
A—Mixed Seed " 15.00
A—Canary Seed " 18.00

W. C. Power & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

A—Kreitzer's Salve.....doz. \$0.90 \$2.25
A—Kreitzer's Pile Ointment.....doz. 2.25

A. H. Robins Co., Richmond, Va.

A—Uralithic Salt.....2 oz. \$3.00
6 oz. 6.00
A—Tablets Terpin Compound, doz. small \$2.00; medium \$4.80
large 10.20
A—Herotone Tablets.....doz. small 2.00
medium \$4.80; large 10.20
A—Capso-Q Tablets.....doz. \$7.20 34.20

J. Hungerford Smith Co., Rochester, N. Y.

All syrups in gallon jugs advanced 20c. a gallon; in half-gallon jars, \$1.20 a doz., and in quarts, 60c. a doz.
All fruits advanced \$1.20 a doz., in half-gallon jars and 60c. a doz. in quarts.
Walnut Sundae advanced \$6.00 a doz. in half-gallon jars and \$3.00 a doz. in quarts.
Fruit Acid solution advanced \$1.00 a gallon in gallons, 60c. in half-gallons, 35c. in quarts and 20c. in pints.
Vase Shaped Maraschino Cherries advanced 60c. a doz. on 28 oz., 35c. a doz. on 15 oz., 20c. a doz. on 8 oz. and 15c. a doz. on 5 oz. size.
Fruit Purees are advanced \$1.20 a doz. in half-gallons and 60c. a doz. in quarts.
Orders accepted now for shipment after Jan. 1st next on the above advances, but old prices will prevail if sugar declines by Jan. 1st next 3c. a pound from present quotations of 7 1/2c.
The price of Walnut Sundae and Fruit Acid Solution stands until further notice.

James P. Smith & Co., 90 Hudson St., New York.

Arrowroot, Taylor's—1/4 and 1/2 lb. pkgs., 1 lb. tins.
By the box.....lb. \$0.35
By the case (240 lbs.).....lb. .33
Gelatine, Nelson's English.....gross 17.00
Gelatine, Nelson's Photo No. 1 (shred).....lb. 1.45
Gelatine, Nelson's English No. 2 (shred).....lb. 1.20
Gelatine, Nelson's English No. 3 (sheet).....lb. .70
Gelatine Lozenges, Nelson's.....doz. 2.25
Lime Juice, Rose's—
Large, cases 1 doz.....case 4.00
5 case lots.....case 3.90
25 case lots.....case 3.65
Pints, cases, 2 doz.....case 5.00
Pints, 5 case lots.....case 4.60
Magnums, cases, 1 doz.....case 6.50
Magnums, 5 case lots.....case 6.00
Splits, cases, 2 doz.....case 2.85
Splits, 5 case lots.....case 2.75
Robinson's "Patent" Barley—
1/2 lb. cans (20c.).....doz. 1.65
1 lb. cans (30c.).....doz. 2.85
Robinson's "Patent" Groats—
1/2 lb. cans (20c.).....doz. 1.65
1 lb. cans (30c.).....doz. 2.85
Mustard, Colman's—
D. S. F. (square tins), 1/16 lb. doz. .48
(Double Superfine) 1/4 lb. tins, doz. .96
(Double Superfine) 1/2 lb. tins, " 1.60
(Double Superfine) 1 lb. tins, " 2.90
(Double Superfine) 1 lb. tins, lb. 5.80
(Double Superfine) 6 lb. tins, lb. .48
(Double Superfine) 18 lb. kegs, lb. 1.46
S. (round tins) 1/4 lb. tins.....doz. 1.12
(Durham) 1/2 lb. tins..... " 1.90
1 lb. tins..... " 3.80
4 lb. tins..... lb. .31
6 lb. tins..... lb. .31
10 lb. tins..... lb. .30
18 lb. kegs..... lb. .27
S. F. (Superfine) 18 lb. kegs..... lb. .39
F. (Fine) 18 lb. kegs..... lb. .35

C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

A—Ashfield's Worm Po.....doz. \$2.00

C. H. Strong & Co., Chicago, Ill.

D—Arnica Tooth Soap.....doz. \$1.75

J. Tausig, 152d St. and St. Nicholas Ave., New York.

N—"Oyl-O-Yuth" \$1.00 \$10.00

Dr. C. A. Voorhees, Est., Philadelphia, Pa.

A—Bumstead's Worm Syrup.....doz. \$1.85

White's Neuralgia Remedy, Lancaster, Ohio.

A—White's Neuralgia Remedy, doz. \$2.00 \$4.00

Yale Chemical Co., 220 W. 42d St., New York.

A—Salutine (Yale).....per oz. \$1.00
12oz. \$8.00; 144 oz. \$96.00

Frederick H. Young & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

A—Young's Victoria Cream.....doz. \$4.80
(trial size) " 2.40
A—Young's Victoria Powder..... " 3.35
A—Young's Victoria Soap..... " 1.40
A—Young's Victoria Talcum..... " 2.40
A—Young's Bismoline..... " 4.80

Zumota Remedy Co., Springfield, Mass.

A—Zumota Mustard Ointment, doz. \$0.80 \$2.25 \$4.50

PANAMA CANAL AIDS GUANO

The opening of the Panama Canal may do much to relieve the pressing fertilizer situation, which, because of the European war, and the consequent dearth of potash from Germany, threatens to cause short crops next year, especially in the South, where the ground must be nurtured carefully.

Reports are current that guano will be shipped to Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, and Savannah from the southern Pacific coast of South America, where there are enormous deposits. Some doubts have been expressed, however, as to whether the properties in guano will co-ordinate successfully with the quality of the soil in the South. If it is found adaptable, guano is expected to supersede all other such products. With the canal completed, it can be shipped direct to Gulf ports, instead of being carried around Cape Horn.

JOBBER'S' PRICES CURRENT

of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

Acacia, select white.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Aconite Leaves, German.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Arrowroot, Jamaica.....lb.	.20	—	.25
1st select powdered.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Powdered.....lb.	.24	—	.29	St. Vincent.....lb.	.16	—	.18
Seconds.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Root, English.....lb.	1.00	—	1.00	Taylor's ¼ lb. tin foil			
Fine granulated 1st.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Powdered.....lb.	1.15	—	1.15	boxes, 12 lb.....lb.	.33	—	.36
Sorts.....lb.	.22	—	.24	Root, German.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.....oz.			.29
Sorts, sifted.....lb.	.24	—	.26	Powdered.....lb.	.36	—	.40	Iodide.....oz.	.50	—	.55
Acetanilid.....lb.	.36	—	.44	Aconitine, Amorp, ¼ oz. v. ea.	2.40	—	2.40	White, pow'd com'l.....lb.	.08	—	.12
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.....lb.	.33	—	.35	Nitrate, Amorp, 15 gr. v. ea.	1.00	—	1.00	Powdered, pure.....lb.	.16	—	.20
Acetphenetidine, U.S.P.....lb.	1.25	—	1.50	Cryst, 15 gr. v.....lb.	1.00	—	1.00	Yellow (Orpiment).....lb.	.16	—	.18
Acid, Azetic, No. 8 (sp. gr.)				Adeps, Lanac, Anhydrous.....lb.	.65	—	.70	Powdered, Medic.....lb.	.25	—	.30
1.350.....lb.	.10	—	.12	Hydrous.....lb.	.85	—	.90	Asafetida, good, fair.....lb.	.70	—	.90
U.S.P., 36 p. c.....lb.	.10	—	.13	Agar Agar.....lb.	.65	—	.75	Powdered.....lb.	1.10	—	1.20
C.P., Glacial, 99½ p. c.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Agaricin.....oz.	2.20	—	2.30	Atropine, ½ oz. v.....oz.	9.00	—	9.25
Benzoic, Eng., true.....oz.	.13	—	.20	Alcohol, Absolute.....gal.	4.50	—	5.00	Sulphate, ¼ oz. v.....oz.	8.00	—	8.25
German.....lb.	1.30	—	1.40	Cologne, Sp., 95%, U.S.P.				Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Boracic, cryst.....lb.	.10	—	.14	bbls.....gal.	2.88	—	3.05	Balmory Leaves, Pressed.....lb.			.28
Powdered.....lb.	.10	—	.14	Less.....gal.	2.66	—	2.66	Balsam Fir, Canada.....lb.	1.45	—	1.55
Impalp.....lb.	.20	—	.28	Com'l, 95%, U.S.P., bbls.....gal.	2.83	—	3.00	Oregon.....lb.	.25	—	.30
Butyric, 100 p. c.....oz.	1.10	—	1.10	Less.....gal.	2.83	—	3.00	Peru.....lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Cacodylic.....oz.			.85	Denatured, bbls. & ½ bbls.....gal.	.50	—	.60	Tolu.....lb.	.75	—	.85
Camphoric.....lb.			6.00	Methylic (Wood), bbls.....gal.	.65	—	.75	Barium Carb., prec., pure.....lb.	.28	—	.30
Carbolic cryst., bulk.....lb.	.60	—	.65	Alkanet Root.....lb.	.38	—	.45	C.P.....lb.	.75	—	.85
10 and 15-lb. cans.....lb.			.65	Alkanin Powdered.....oz.	.12	—	.16	Caustic Hydrate, C.P., Cryst. lb.			.75
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	.65	—	.75	Allspice, clean.....lb.	.16	—	.20	Chloride, 1 lb. bots.....lb.			.45
Crude, 10-95 p. c.....gal.	.35	—	1.15	Powdered.....lb.	.16	—	.20	Dioxide, Anhydrous.....lb.	.30	—	.45
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.35	—	.40	Almonds, Bitter, shelled.....lb.	.45	—	.50	C.P., 1 lb. bots.....lb.			1.00
Chromic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.07	—	.11	Sweet, Jordan.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Nitrate, powdered.....lb.	.15	—	.17
1-lb.....lb.			1.15	Aloes, Barbadoes, true.....lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Pure, 1 lb. bots.....lb.			.37
C.P.....oz.			.32	Powdered.....lb.	1.65	—	1.80	Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes).....lb.	.07	—	.10
Chrysophanic, true, v.....oz.	.33	—	.40	Cape.....lb.	.16	—	.20	Pure precip.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Cinnamic, synthetic v.....oz.	.20	—	.22	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Basswood Bark, Pressed.....lb.			.24
Natural, 1-oz. v.....oz.			.40	Curacao, gourds.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Bayberry Bark, select.....lb.	.16	—	.20
Citric, cryst. (kegs).....lb.			.85	Socotrine, True.....lb.	.32	—	.38	Bay Laurel Leaves.....lb.	.12	—	.15
Granulated.....lb.			1.33	Powdered.....lb.	.38	—	.43	Bay Rum, P.R., bbls.....gal.	1.65	—	1.75
Powdered.....lb.			1.00	Purified.....lb.	.75	—	1.00	Less.....gal.	1.90	—	2.20
Formic, Conc., 1 lb. bot.....lb.			1.10	Aloin, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Beans, Calabar.....lb.	.35	—	.40
oz.....oz.			.19	Althea Root, cut.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Tonka, Angostura.....lb.	1.85	—	1.95
Gallic.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Alum, Ammonia, bbls.....lb.	.02	—	.05	Para.....lb.	1.25	—	1.50
¼, ½, 1-lb. cartons.....lb.	1.10	—	1.50	Dried, 1 lb. cartons.....lb.			.14	Surinam.....lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Glycerophosphoric.....oz.	.22	—	.25	Ground, bbls. or less.....lb.	.04	—	.07	Short.....lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Hippuric.....oz.	.65	—	.75	Powdered, bbls. or less.....lb.	.04½	—	.08	Cuts.....lb.	3.75	—	5.25
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.150.....oz.	.35	—	.40	Aluminum Acetate.....lb.	.70	—	.80	Bourbon.....lb.	4.00	—	5.00
Sealed Tube.....oz.	.50	—	.52	Metallic, powdered.....oz.	.10	—	.15	So. American.....lb.	4.60	—	5.00
Hydrobrom, conc., v.....oz.	.17	—	.17	Sulphate, Com'l.....lb.	.10	—	.12	Belladonna Leaves, English,			
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl. oz.			.09	Cryst, C.P.....lb.	.40	—	.50	1 lb. bot.....lb.			
lb.....lb.			.35	Purified.....lb.	.20	—	.25	German.....lb.	2.90	—	3.25
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial,				Ambergris, gray.....dr.	4.00	—	4.50	Root, German.....lb.	1.25	—	1.40
U.S.P.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Ammonia Water, 16 deg.....lb.	.05	—	.08	Powdered.....lb.	1.35	—	1.45
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in				26 deg., Conc.....lb.	.09½	—	.15	Benzine.....gal.	.30	—	.35
gut. pch. bot.....lb.	2.25	—	3.00	Ammoniac, Gum, tears.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Benzoin, Siam.....lb.	2.20	—	2.40
52 p. c., cir. bt.....lb.			.70	Powdered.....lb.	.75	—	.75	Sumatra.....lb.	.60	—	.70
Hyphosphorous, sol. 30 per				Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.....oz.	.14	—	.14	Powdered.....lb.	.65	—	.75
cent.....oz.			.10	Benzoate.....oz.	.11	—	.14	Benzosol, 1 oz. v.....ea.	.60	—	.65
U.S.P., 10 p. c.....oz.			.11	From true Benzoic A.....oz.	.22	—	.26	Berberine, C.P., ½ oz. v.....ea.	.60	—	.65
Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v.....oz.	.08	—	.10	Bromide, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.75	—	.80	Phosphate.....oz.			4.50
lb.....lb.	.90	—	1.10	Carbonate, Jars.....lb.	.12	—	.15	Sulphate, 1 oz. v.....ea.	2.00	—	2.20
Dilute.....oz.			.09	Resubl. Cubes, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Berberis Aquifolium.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Molybdic, C.P.....lb.			6.50	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.22	Bismuth, Beta Naph. (Orphol).....oz.			.80
Muriatic, coml. 20 deg.				Citrate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.12	—	.15	Bromide.....oz.	.33	—	.40
(Carboys 120 lbs. 2½c).....lb.	.05	—	.07	Hypophosp. (lb. 1.85).....oz.	.18	—	.22	Citrate and Ammonium.....lb.	3.15	—	3.25
C.P. Hydrochloric.....lb.	.10	—	.15	Iodide.....lb.	4.40	—	4.50	Salicylate, 65 p.c.....lb.	3.00	—	3.45
Nitro-Muriatic.....lb.			.30	Muriate.....lb.	.19	—	.22	40 p. c.....lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Oleic, purified.....lb.			.35	C.P. Gran.....lb.	.26	—	.30	Sub-benzoate.....lb.			3.15
Oxalic.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.28	Subcarbonate.....lb.	3.10	—	3.50
Powdered.....lb.	.33	—	.38	Nitrate, cryst.....lb.			.25	Subgallate.....lb.	2.70	—	2.95
Phosphoric, diluted.....lb.	.14	—	.19	Granulated.....lb.	.25	—	.28	Subiodide.....lb.	.40	—	.45
U.S.P., 1880, 50 p. c.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.....lb.			.42	Subnitrate.....lb.	2.75	—	2.95
Syrup, 85 per cent.....lb.	.28	—	.38	Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.....lbs.	.50	—	.65	Tannate.....oz.	.34	—	.40
Glacial sticks.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Salicylate.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Valerate.....oz.	.34	—	.40
Picric.....lb.	.85	—	1.00	Sulphate.....lb.	.08	—	.10	Blackhaw Bark.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Pyrogallie, ¼, ½, and 1 lb.				Pure, resub.....lb.	.25	—	.28	Bloodroot.....lb.	.20	—	.25
cans.....lb.	3.30	—	3.60	Valerate.....oz.	.17	—	.19	Blue Mass (Blue Pill).....lb.	.75	—	.80
1 oz. v.....oz.	.25	—	.30	Amyl Acetate.....gal.	2.75	—	3.00	Powdered.....lb.	.80	—	.85
Pyroligneous, purified.....lb.			.30	Technical.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Blue Vitriol (see Copper			
Crude.....gal.	.20	—	.30	Angelica Root, foreign.....lb.	.70	—	.75	Sulphate).....lb.			
Salicylic, 1 lb. carton.....lb.	1.45	—	1.50	Seed.....lb.	.65	—	.70	Bone, Cuttlefish.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Bulk.....lb.	1.35	—	1.40	Anise Seed, Italian.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.25
From Gaultheria, oz.....v.	.40	—	.50	Star.....lb.	.33	—	.36	Jeweler's.....lb.	.65	—	1.10
Sulphuric, aromatic.....lb.			.50	Angostura Bark.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Boneset, Leaves and Tops.....lb.			.20
Com'l. 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.).....lb.			.02	Annato Seed.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Borax, Refined.....lb.	.05½	—	.08½
C.P.....lb.	.05	—	.06	Apomorphine, Muriate, Amor-				Powdered.....lb.	.06½	—	.09
Sulphurous, U.S.P. solution.....lb.	.12	—	.14	phous, ½ oz. v.....ea.	2.35	—	2.45	Buchu Leaves, long.....lb.	1.80	—	1.90
Tannic, Phar., lb. cart.....lb.	.75	—	1.20	Crystals, ½ oz. v.....ea.	2.35	—	2.45	Powdered.....lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Medicinal.....lb.	.85	—	1.25	Areca Nuts.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Short.....lb.	1.95	—	2.05
Tartaric, cryst.....lb.	.75	—	1.00	Powdered.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Powdered.....lb.	2.05	—	2.15
Powdered.....lb.	.77	—	1.02	Aristol, Bayer.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Buckhorn Bark.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Trichloroacetic.....oz.	.17	—	.19	Arnica Flower.....lb.	.36	—	.40	Buds.....lb.	.45	—	.55
Valeric, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.16	—	.19	Powdered.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Cassia.....lb.	.22	—	.28
Acneine.....oz.			3.75	Root.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Burdock Root, Crushed.....lb.	.24	—	.28
Aconite lva., Eng., 1-lb. b.....lb.	1.25	—	1.30	Arrowroot, American.....lb.	.08	—	.10	Seed.....lb.			.20
				Bermuda, true.....lb.	.55	—	.60				

Exalginineoz.	2.80
Exalgineoz.	1.40
Fennel Seedlb.	.20 .36
Flaxseed, cleanedbbis.	8.50 9.00
Lesslb.	.06½ .08
Groundlb.	.06½ .08
Foenugreek Seedlb.	.08 .10
Groundlb.	.08 .12
Formaldehydelb.	.25 .40
Fuller's Earthlb.	.05 .08
Galangal Root, selectedlb.	.15 .17
Powderedlb.	.20 .24
Galbanumlb.	1.25 1.50
Gamboge, blockylb.	1.00 1.10
Powderedlb.	1.15 1.25
Select, Pipe, brightlb.	.85 .90
Garlic, on stringsstring	.20 .25
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)		
Gelatin, Pinklb.	.90 1.00
Goldlb.	.40 .45
Silverlb.	.36 .40
Gelsemin (Resinoid)oz.	2.50
Gelsemine, Cr., crystals		
Sulphate 15 gr. vialsea.	2.50
Gelsemium Rootlb.	.25 .28
Powderedlb.	.30 .35
Gentian Rootlb.	.23 .26
Powderedlb.	.28 .31
Ginger Root, Africanlb.	.14 .17
Powderedlb.	.20 .22
Jamaica, bleachedlb.	.22 .24
Groundlb.	.24 .26
Powderedlb.	.27 .31
Ginsenglb.	8.00 9.00
Glycerin, C.P. in bulk, drums		
and bbis. addedlb.	.28½ .29
In canslb.	.30 .32
Lesslb.	.35 .40
Gold and Sodium Chloride,		
U.S.P. 15 gr. v.doz.	2.80 3.40
Gold Thrid. (Coptis trifol.)lb.	1.00 1.25
Golden Seal Rootlb.	5.20 5.45
Powderedlb.	.25 .30
Grains of Paradiselb.	.31 .41
Powderedlb.	.25 .30
Grindelia Robusta Herblb.	.25 .30
Powderedlb.	.30 .35
Guaiaic, Resinlb.	.35 .45
Powderedlb.	.50 .55
Wood raspedlb.	.03 .06
Guaiaicol, liquidlb.	2.90 3.30
Carbonate, lbs., 5.20oz.	.35 .45
Salicyl. (Guaiaic. Salol)oz.	1.60 1.75
Valerianate (Geosote)lb.	3.25 3.45
Guanar. (Paulinia)lb.	3.00 3.25
Powderedlb.	3.25 3.50
Gum Cotton (Pyroxylin)oz.	.20 .25
Gutta Percha, crude chipslb.	1.50 1.75
Sheetlb.	1.50 1.75
Heliotropinoz.	.60
Hemlock Bark, crushedlb.	.15 .18
Powderedlb.	.18 .20
Hemoloz.	.08 1.00
Hemp Seedlb.	.08 .09
Henbane Leaves, Eng.		
Germanlb.	.40 .45
Powderedlb.	.46 .50
Seedlb.	.35
Henna Leaveslb.	.25 .35
Heroin Hydrochl., 15 gr. v.ea.	.37
Hexamethylenaminelb.	.95
Holocain, 1 gm. vialsea.	.40 .45
Homatropin Alk.gr.	.40 .45
Hydrobromidegr.	.35 .40
Hydrochloridegr.	.40 .45
Salicylate and Sulphategr.	.45 .50
Honey, strainedlb.	.12 .16
Hops, (1913)lb.	.45 .50
Pressed, ¼ & ½ lb. pkgs.lb.	.48 .55
Horhound Leaveslb.	.20 .25
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.oz.	28.00 30.00
Hydrochlorideoz.	28.00 30.00
Sulphateoz.	28.00 30.00
Hydrochinonlb.	6.00 7.00
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol.		
Medicinallb.	.20
Sol. Technicallb.	.34 .40
Hyoscyne Hydrob. 1 gr.gr.	.34 .40
Hyoscyamine, Amorph., 15 gr.		
Crystals, whiteea.	5.50 9.50
Hydrobromidegr.	.75 1.30
Hydrochloridegr.	.40 .80
Iceland Mosslb.	.12 .16
Ichthyollb.	6.00 6.50
Indigo, Bengal, truelb.	
Manila		
Insect Powderlb.	.25 .50
Pure Uncol'd Dalmatianlb.	.45 .50
Iodine Bromidelb.	.45 .50
Resublimedlb.	4.15 4.25
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.lb.	4.60 4.75
Deodorizedoz.	.60 .65

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Ipecac Root, Carthagena.....lb.	2.20	— 2.30	Magnesium—			Oil Geranium, Rose—		
Powdered.....lb.	2.35	— 2.45	Sulphate (Sal Epsom).....lb.	.03	— .05	Turkish.....lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Rio.....lb.	2.60	— 2.75	C.P. Crystals.....lb.	.17	— .20	Ginger.....oz.	.65	— .75
Irish Moss, bleached.....lb.	.20	— .22	Dried.....lb.	.15	— .15	Gingergrass.....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Irisin (Electric Powder).....oz.	.60	— .60	Maiva Flowers, large.....lb.	.35	— .40	Haarlem, Dutch.....gross	3.00	— 4.00
Iron, Acetate, dry.....oz.	.26	— .26	Blue, small.....lb.	.32	— .40	Gold Medal Tilly, large, gross		—18.00
Bromide.....oz.	.10	— .10	Mandrake Root.....lb.	.18	— .22	Regular.....gross		—6.00
Benzoate.....oz.	.22	— .22	Powdered.....lb.	.20	— .28	Capsules.....gross		—24.00
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	.25	— .25	Manganese, Bromide.....oz.	.23	— .26	Sylvester's.....doz.		—3.00
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	.80	— .90	Carbonate, cryst., medic.....oz.	.14	— .14			
and Ammonia, Sol.....lb.	.78	— .88	Chloride, cryst.....lb.	.80	— .85			
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P.			Hypophosphite.....lb.	.150	— .150			
(12 p.c. Q.) Scales.....lb.	2.30	— 2.50	Lactate.....oz.	.25	— .30	Hemlock, cans, 20 lbs. or less	.75	— .95
Quinine and Strychnine.....lb.	2.60	— 2.75	Oxide, black, powd.....lb.	.08	— .18	Juniper Berries.....lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.65	— 1.75	Manna, flake, large.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Wood.....lb.	.50	— .60
Iodide.....oz.	.35	— .42	Small.....lb.	.60	— .70	Lard.....gal.	.85	— 1.10
Syrup.....lb.	.36	— .42	Marjoram Leaves, German.....lb.	.45	— .50	Lavender, Mitcham.....oz.	1.40	— 1.60
Nitrate, Solution, U.S.P.....lb.	.27	— .30	Mastic.....lb.	1.25	— 1.30	Flowers.....lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Oxalate (Ferrous).....oz.	.08	— .12	Matico Leaves.....lb.	1.10	— 1.20	Garden, French.....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.....lb.	.75	— .80	Menthol, cryst.....lb.	4.25	— 4.50	Spike.....lb.	1.70	— 1.80
U.S.P. Scales.....lb.	.85	— .90	Mercury.....lb.	1.15	— 1.25	Lemon.....lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.35	— .40	Ammon. (white precip.).....lb.	1.25	— 1.35	Lemongrass.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Protocarb (Vallet's M.).....lb.	.30	— .30	Bichloride (cor. sub.).....lb.	.94	— 1.05	Limes, expressed.....lb.	5.00	— 5.30
Pyrophosph. Scales Sol.....lb.	.85	— .90	Powdered.....lb.	.91	— 1.00	Distilled.....lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Quevenne's (by hydgn.).....lb.	.48	— .58	Bisulphate.....lb.	.75	— .85	Essene.....lb.	.65	— .70
Salicylate.....oz.	.11	— .14	Chloride, mild (Calomel).....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Linseed, boiled.....gal.	.63	— .68
Sesquichloride.....lb.	.35	— .40	Iodide, green, Proto.....lb.	3.00	— 3.15	Raw.....gal.	.63	— .68
Solution.....lb.	.13	— .18	Red (Pre.) Biniodide.....lb.	3.25	— 3.40	Mace, distilled.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Subsulphate.....lb.	.27	— .30	Oxide, red (Red Precip.).....lb.	1.20	— 1.30	Expressed.....lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Solution (Monsef's).....lb.	.12	— .15	Yellow.....oz.	.13	— .16	Male Fern, Ethereal.....lb.	.45	— .55
Sulph. (Copperas).....100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.40	Salicylate.....oz.	.23	— .27	Menhaden, Northern.....gal.	.45	— .55
Cryst., pure.....lb.	.05	— .08	Sulphate (Turp. Mineral).....lb.	— 1.05	— 1.05	Southern.....gal.	.375	— 4.00
Dried.....lb.	.15	— .18	Mercury with Chalk (by succussion).....lb.	.51	— .55	Mustard, artificial.....oz.	3.75	— 4.00
Tartrate and Ammonium.....lb.	.70	— .74				Essential.....gal.	.90	— 1.00
and Potassium, Scales.....lb.	.70	— .78				Expressed.....gal.	.90	— 1.00
Tersulph. Sol, U.S.P.....lb.	.20	— .22				Neatsfoot.....gal.	.75	— 1.05
Valerate.....oz.	.17	— .22				Neroli, Bigarade betts.....oz.	4.00	— 4.50
Isinglass, Russian.....5.00	— 5.25		Millet Seed, American.....lb.	.08	— .10	Petale, extra.....oz.	4.75	— 5.25
Jaborandi Leaves.....lb.	.25	— .35	German.....lb.	.08	— .10	Nutmeg.....lb.	.90	— 1.10
Japan Root, selected.....lb.	.20	— .26	Morphine, Acetate, ¼ oz. vial.....oz.	6.10	— 6.35	Olive Lucca, Cream, ¼ gal.		
Powdered.....lb.	.28	— .32	Alkaloid, pure, ¼ oz. v.....oz.	7.00	— 7.25	and 1 gal. cans.....gal.	3.15	— 3.25
Juniper Berries.....lb.	.25	— .30	Hydrobromide, ¼ oz. v.....oz.	6.75	— 6.90	3 and 6 gal. cans.....gal.	3.00	— 3.10
Kamala.....lb.	.35	— .40	Hydrochloride, ¼ oz. v.....oz.	6.10	— 6.30	Malaga.....gal.	1.20	— 1.40
Powdered.....lb.	.45	— .50	Sulphate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	5.85	— 6.05	Orange, bitter.....lb.	4.30	— 4.75
Purified.....lb.	1.50	— 1.75	Valerate, ¼ oz. v.....oz.	7.10	— 7.35			
Kaolin.....lb.	.07	— .09	Mullein Flowers, 1 lb. cans.....lb.	1.20	— 1.30	Sweet.....lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Kava Kava.....lb.	.35	— .40	Musk Root.....lb.	.65	— .70	Origanum.....lb.	.40	— 1.10
Kino.....lb.	.60	— .65	Powdered.....lb.	.70	— .75	Palm, Lagos.....lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered.....lb.	.70	— .75	Mustard Seed, black.....lb.	.14	— .16	Kernel.....lb.	.18	— .20
Kola Nuts, sm. and lge.....lb.	.20	— .25	Ground.....lb.	.20	— .22	Paraffin.....gal.	.35	— .40
Powdered.....lb.	.26	— .31	White.....lb.	.12	— .15	Patchouli.....oz.	.45	— .65
Koussou, powdered.....lb.	.55	— .60	Ground.....lb.	.28	— .35	Peach Kernels.....lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Lactucarium.....4.00	— 4.50		Myrrh (Gum-Resin).....lb.	.30	— .50	Peanut.....lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Ladies' Slipper Root.....lb.	.55	— .65	Naphthalene, flake or balls.....lb.	.03	— .07	Pennyroyal.....lb.	.80	— .85
Lanolin.....lb.	.65	— .70	Nickel and Ammon. Sulph.....lb.	.20	— .30	Pepper, black.....lb.	.80	— .85
Anhydrous.....lb.	.85	— .90	Sulphate.....lb.	.36	— .40	Peppermint, N.Y.....lb.	2.40	— 2.60
Larkspur Seed.....lb.	.65	— .75	Nutgalls.....lb.	.40	— .44	Hotchkiss.....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Powdered.....lb.	.75	— .85	Powdered.....lb.	.40	— .44	Western.....lb.	2.40	— 2.60
Lavender Flowers.....lb.	.40	— .50	Nutmegs.....lb.	.28	— .32	Pimenta.....lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Lead Acetate (Sugar).....lb.	.12	— .26	Extra large.....80 to lb.	.33	— .40	Pine Needles.....lb.	.50	— .60
Chloride.....lb.	.50	— .75	Nux Vomica.....lb.	.10	— .12	Poppy, true.....lb.	.25	— .30
Iodide, powdered.....oz.	.34	— .37	Powdered.....lb.	.20	— .26	Rape Seed.....gal.	1.00	— 1.10
Nitrate.....lb.	.21	— .38	Oil, Almond, bitter.....lb.	6.00	— 6.50	Rose, Kissanlik.....oz.	14.00	— 15.00
Leeches, best Swedish.....ea.	.12	— .15	Without Acid.....lb.	7.00	— 7.50	Artificial.....oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Lemon Peel, Ribbons.....lb.	.15	— .20	Sweet, pure.....lb.	1.10	— 1.20	Rosemary Flowers.....lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Ground.....lb.	.20	— .25	Amber, crude, dark.....lb.	.20	— .25	Trieste.....lb.	.75	— .90
Licorice, Corig.....lb.	.37	— .42	Rectified.....lb.	.35	— .40			
Mass.....lb.	.36	— .39	Anisette, Star.....lb.	2.25	— 2.30	Rosin.....gal.	.35	— .70
Powdered.....lb.	.44	— .50	Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less.....gal.	1.60	— 1.10	Rue, pure.....oz.	.40	— .50
Root, Russian, cut.....lb.	.18	— .22	Bergamot.....lb.	1.75	— 2.00	Salad, Union Oil Co.....lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Powdered.....lb.	.21	— .25	Birch, Black (Betula).....lb.	.80	— .36	Savin.....lb.	2.60	— 2.80
Root, Spanish, bundles.....lb.	.12	— .22	Cade.....lb.	.80	— .36	Spearmint, pure.....lb.	2.40	— 2.60
Powdered.....lb.	.12	— .15	Cajuput, bottles.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Sassafras.....lb.	.75	— .85
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk.....lb.	.05	— .07	Campor.....lb.	.20	— .25	Sperm, winter, blchd.....gal.	.90	— 1.00
Assorted, 1, ½ and ¼ lb.....lb.	.10	— .12	Caraway.....lb.	2.00	— 2.25	Spruce.....lb.	.75	— .90
Lithium Acetate.....oz.	.20	— .21	Cassia.....lb.	1.25	— 1.75	Tansy.....lb.	4.40	— 4.75
Bitartrate.....oz.	.21	— .21	Castor, American.....lb.	.12½	— .16	Tar, U.S.P.....gal.	.40	— .50
Bromide.....lb.	3.15	— 3.25	Cedar Leaves, pure.....lb.	.70	— .80	Thyme, commercial.....lb.	.45	— .55
Carbonate.....lb.	1.65	— 1.75	Wood.....lb.	.35	— .40	Red. No. 1.....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Citrate.....lb.	2.75	— 2.85	Celery.....oz.	.85	— .95	White.....lb.	2.40	— 2.60
Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.35	— .40	Chaulmoogra.....lb.	1.60	— 1.70	Whale.....gal.	.70	— .75
Salicylate.....lb.	2.00	— 2.10	Cinnamon, Ceylon.....lb.	.90	— 1.25	Wine, Ethereal, light.....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Lobelia Herb.....lb.	.20	— .25	Citronella.....lb.	.75	— 1.70	Heavy, true, f. grapes.....lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Powdered.....lb.	.25	— .30	Coconut, Cochin.....lb.	.20	— .25	Wintergreen.....lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Seed, clean.....lb.	.35	— .40	Ceylon.....lb.	.18	— .23	Synthetic.....lb.	1.25	— .35
Powdered.....lb.	.43	— .45	Copra.....lb.	.18	— .23	Wormseed, Baltimore.....lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Lovage Root, select, white.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Cod Liver, Newfoundland.....gal.	1.10	— 1.20	Wormwood, Amer., good.....lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Seed.....lb.	.60	— .70	Domestic.....gal.	1.00	— 1.10	Ointment, Mercurial, ¼ mer-		
Lupulin.....lb.	2.50	— 2.60	Norwegian.....lb.	1.00	— 1.15	cury.....lb.	.80	— .85
Lycopodium.....lb.	.85	— .90	Bbls.....ea.	26.00	— 28.00	1/3 Mercury.....lb.	.75	— .80
Mace, whole.....lb.	.70	— .76	½ bbls.....ea.	15.00	— 16.00	Olibanum.....lb.	.22	— .30
Powdered.....lb.	.80	— .85	Copaiba, pure.....lb.	1.80	— 1.90	Opium (Natural).....lb.	11.50	— 13.00
Magnesium, Benzoate.....oz.	.20	— .25	Coriander.....oz.	.60	— .70	Granulated.....lb.	12.50	— 14.50
Calcined.....lb.	.50	— .62	Cottonseed, yellow & white.....gal.	.69	— .74	U.S.P. powdered.....lb.	12.40	— 14.40
Carbonate, 4 ozs.....lb.	.14	— .20	Croton.....lb.	1.30	— 1.50	Orange Flowers.....lb.	1.30	— 1.45
2 ozs.....lb.	.16	— .20	Cubeo.....lb.	3.50	— 3.75	Peel, Curacao.....lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered.....lb.	.09	— .28	Cumin.....lb.	5.25	— 5.50	Orris, Florentine.....lb.	.30	— .36
Ponderous.....lb.	.80	— .85	Dill.....oz.	.40	— .45	Select Finger.....lb.	.90	— 2.00
Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.24	— .30	Erigeron, true.....lb.	1.55	— 1.65	Verona.....lb.	.12	— .14
Hypophosphite, pure.....lb.	1.25	— 1.60	Eucalyptus.....lb.	.80	— 1.20	Paraffin.....lb.	.10	— .12
Metal, Powdered.....oz.	.25	— .25	Fennel Seed, pure.....lb.	2.25	— 2.40	Oil, light.....gal.	1.25	— 1.35
Ribbon.....oz.	.45	— .45	Gaultheria Leaf.....lb.	4.50	— 4.75	Russian.....gal.	2.00	— 2.00
Phosphate, pure.....oz.	.08	— .10	Geranium, Rose, natural.....lb.	6.25	— 7.00	Parafom.....oz.		— .35
						Paraldehyde.....lb.	.75	— .85
						Pareira Brava Root.....lb.	.55	— .58

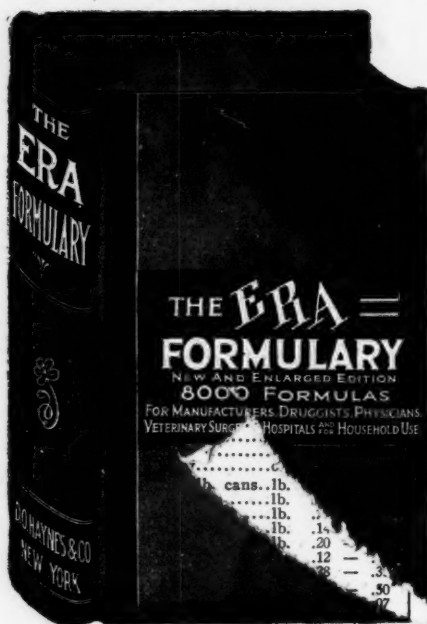
Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Parsley Seed	lb.	.40	.45	Rhubarb—				Spirit Ammonia—	lb.	.50	.55
Pelletierine Tan, 15 gr. v.	ea.	.25	.25	Powdered, extra tins.	lb.	.75	.90	Aromatic	lb.	.47	.52
Pellitory	lb.	.35	.40	Rochelle Salt	lb.	.26	.30	Nitre, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	.52
Powdered	lb.	.45	.50	Rose Leaves, pale.	lb.	1.00	1.15	Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.60	.70
Paris Green	lb.	.18	.22	Red	lb.	2.60	2.70	Squawvine Root	lb.	.25	.30
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	.25	Rubidium Bromide	oz.	1.75	1.75	Squill Root, white.	lb.	.15	.18
Pepper, black, clean sifted.	lb.	.16	.20	Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.25	3.50	Stillingia Root	lb.	.18	.22
White	lb.	.25	.30	Sabadilla Seed	lb.	.35	.40	Powdered	lb.	.23	.30
Peppermint, Herb, Germ.	lb.	.60	.65	Saccharin	lb.	5.75	7.00	Stone Root	lb.	.20	.25
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	.30	Saffron Amer. (Safflower).	lb.	.60	.70	Storax, liquid	lb.	.31	.36
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white.	lb.	.15	.15	Saigani, true, Valencia.	lb.	16.00	18.00	Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.33	.40
Phenacetin	lb.	.15	.15	Safron	lb.	.45	.50	Powdered	lb.	.40	.45
Phosphorus Amorphous	lb.	1.15	1.25	Sage, Leaves, Italian.	lb.	.16	.28	Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.40	.45
Pilocarpine, Alk. pure.	gr.	.05	.07	Domestic	lb.	.25	.32	Seed	lb.	.20	.22
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	.06	.08	St. John's Bread	lb.	.10	.15	Powdered	lb.	.25	.28
Hydrochloride	gr.	.02	.04	Sal Niter	lb.	.20	.25	Strontium Acetate	oz.	.11	.15
Nitrate	gr.	.02	.04	Salicin	lb.	5.75	6.25	Bromide	lb.	.65	.75
Pink Root, true.	lb.	.70	.75	Salol	lb.	1.65	1.75	Iodide	oz.	.32	.35
Piperidine	oz.	1.00	1.00	Sandalwood	lb.	.20	.25	Lactate	oz.	.12	.16
Piperin	oz.	.55	.60	Sandround	lb.	.25	.25	Nitrate, dry	lb.	.27	.33
Pitch, Burgundy, American.	lb.	.09	.10	Sandarac Gum, clean.	lb.	.35	.40	Granular, C.P.	lb.	.50	.60
Plaster, calcined	bbi.	1.50	2.25	Santonin	oz.	4.00	4.20	Salicylate	lb.	.60	.80
True, dentist's sifted.	bbi.	.26	.30	Sarsaparilla Root, Hon. cut.	lb.	.75	.80	Strophanthus, Seed, brown.	lb.	.50	.80
Pleasany Root (Resin)	lb.	4.25	5.00	Mexican, cut	lb.	.52	.56	Green	lb.		
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	.22	Powdered	lb.	.55	.60	Nitrate	lb.	1.20	1.30
Root	lb.	.16	.22	Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	.20	Stychnine, Acetate, ½ gth.	oz.	.50	.60
Powdered	lb.	.20	.25	Bark	lb.	.20	.25	Alk., pow'd, ½ oz. v.	oz.	1.15	1.25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.40	.50	Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	.20	Nitrate, ½ oz. v.	oz.	1.45	1.50
Seed, blue (Maw).	lb.	.18	.22	Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	.28	Sulphate, ½ oz. v.	oz.	1.15	1.25
White	lb.	.18	.25	Scopolamine Hydrobromide,	ea.		1.65	Sugar of Milk, powd.	lb.	.20	.22
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	.24	.28	15 gr. vial.	ea.		1.65	1 lb. cartons.	lb.	.25	.30
White, sticks	lb.	.40	.45	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.		.75	Sulfolin, Bayer	oz.		
Potassium, Acetate	lb.	.35	.40	Senega Root	lb.	.72	.80	L & F	oz.		.60
Benzoate	oz.	.12	.12	Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.23	.32	Sulphomethane, U.S.P.	lb.	6.50	6.75
Carbonate	lb.	.13	.16	Senna Leaves, Alexandria.	lb.	.35	.60	Sulphomethine, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	8.25
Bichromate	lb.	.14	.18	Powdered	lb.	.35	.35	Sulphur, Bromide	oz.		
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	.50	.50	Tinnevely, select	lb.	.18	.30	Flowers	lb.	.0234	.04
C.P.	lb.		.65	Serpentaria (Va. Snake root).	lb.	.50	.55	Lac, precipitated	lb.	.16	.18
Bitartrate, Ref. (Cream Tar-	lb.		.90	Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	.76	Roll	lb.	.0234	.04
tar), pure, powd.	lb.	.90	1.00	Cyanide	oz.	1.00	1.04	Washed	lb.	.09	.12
Bromide	lb.	.90	1.00	Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.46	.49	Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.07	.10
Carbonate (Pearl Ash).	lb.	.18	.22	Fused, cones	oz.	.51	.54	Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	.06
C.P.	lb.	.50	.50	Stick (Luna)	oz.	.51	.54	Purified	lb.	.16	.20
Refined (Sal Tartar).	lb.	.45	.50	Oxide	oz.	1.10	1.20	Tamarinds	kegs	4.25	4.50
Chlorate	lb.	.20	.28	Simaruba, b.	lb.	.22	.27	Tar Barbados	gal.	.45	.55
Powdered	lb.	.20	.28	Sinabar, Powdered	lb.	.27	.32	No. Carolina, pt. cans.	doz.		.85
Purified and gran.	lb.	.25	.30	Snakeroot	lb.	.40	.60	Tartar Emetic	lb.	.50	.60
Chloride, C.P.	lb.	.20	.22	Soap, C. Green	box	6.50	6.50	Terpin Hydrate, 1 lb.	lb.	.50	.60
Citrate	lb.	.75	.80	M. C. Eucalypti	box	5.50	6.00	Thymol	lb.	15.00	15.50
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.20	.25	Chloride	box	8.00	8.20	Iodide U.S.P.	lb.	5.50	5.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.10	1.25	Fused, cones	lb.	.30	.35		oz.		.50
Iodide	lb.	3.60	4.00	Tree Bark, whole.	lb.	.30	.35	Tragacanth, Alepp, extra.	lb.	3.00	3.15
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	.24	Cut	lb.	.27	.32	Aleppo, No. 1.	lb.	2.85	3.00
Nitrate	lb.	.10	.12	Powdered	lb.	.30	.35	Powdered	lb.	1.60	2.00
Powdered	lb.	.09	.12	Soda Ash	lb.	.03	.05	Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.33	.38
C.P.	lb.	.35	.40	Caustic, purified, fused.	lb.	.25	.30	Venice	lb.	.50	.60
Permanganate	lb.	.75	.90	Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.15	.20	Uva Ursi	lb.	.10	.14
Pure, powdered	lb.	.80	1.00	Arsenate	lb.	.20	.55	Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	.90
Prussiate, red	lb.	.60	.65	Arsenite, pure	lb.	.60	.60	Powdered	lb.	.95	1.00
Yellow	lb.	.28	.32	Benzoate	lb.	1.75	1.85	German	lb.	.30	.35
Salicylate	oz.	.10	.12	From True Benzoic A.	lb.	4.00	4.25	Powdered	lb.	.35	.40
Sulphate, powdered	lb.	.18	.20	Bicarbonate	lb.	.0234	.05	Vanillin	lb.	.56	.66
C.P.	lb.	.36	.40	C.P., powdered	lb.	.10	.14	Veratrum Viride, Root.	lb.	.15	.20
Sulphide	lb.	.26	.30	Bichromate	lb.	.21	.25	Verdigris, powdered, pure.	lb.	.45	.50
Tartrate, Powdered (Sol	lb.			Bitartrate	lb.	.30	1.00	Wahoo, Bark of Root.	lb.	.50	.55
Tartar)	lb.	.65	.75	Bromide	lb.	.80	.85	Bark of Tree	lb.		.45
Powder, Dover's, U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	2.25	Carbon. (Sal Soda), 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	1.50	Wax, Bay	lb.	.50	.60
Prickly Ash Bark.	lb.	.25	.30	C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.20	.24	Wax, yellow	lb.	.55	.60
Powdered	lb.	.32	.37	Dried, purified	lb.	.16	.18	White	lb.	.37	.60
Berries	lb.	.35	.45	Granulated	lb.	.0234	.04	Carneuba, No. 1.	lb.	.42	.70
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	.45	.50	Chlorate	lb.	.25	.25	Japan	lb.	.25	.30
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	.25	Chloride, C.P.	lb.	.20	.22	White Hellebore, Root.	lb.	.09	.14
Quassa, rasped	lb.	.08	.11	Cinnamate	oz.	.28	.32	Powdered	lb.	.12	.15
Powdered	lb.	.15	.15	Citrate	lb.	.75	.80	White Pine Bark.	lb.	.15	.20
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.25	.35	Glycerophosphate	lb.	.75	.80	Wild Cherry Bark.	lb.	.12	.16
Rhubarb Seed	lb.	1.25	1.40	Hypophosphite	lb.	1.05	1.15	Ground	lb.	.14	.18
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	.65	.65	Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	.06	Willow Bark, black.	lb.	.18	.18
Sulph	oz.	.65	.65	Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.0234	.03	White	lb.		.25
Quinine Alkaloid	oz.	.66	.70	Granular	lb.	.0234	.06	Witch Hazel, Extract, double	gal.	.70	.80
Acetate	oz.	.68	.72	Iodide	lb.	4.25	4.35	Dist.	gal.		
Bimuriate	oz.	.65	.69	Lactophosphate	oz.	.22	.22	Barrels	lb.	.55	.65
Bisulphate	oz.	.34	.38	Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.07	.10	Wormseed (Chenopodium).	lb.	.12	.16
Carbolate	oz.	.75	.80	Pure, granulated	lb.	.09	.15	Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.70	.75
Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	.65	Recrystallized	lb.	.11	.13	Wormwood, bulk	lb.	.20	.25
Hydrochloride	oz.	.58	.63	Dried	lb.	.22	.24	Yerba Santa	lb.	.25	.30
Lactate	oz.	.65	.69	Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	.50	Zinc, Acetate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.30	.34
Salicylate	oz.	.59	.64	Salicylate	lb.	1.10	1.25	Bromide	oz.	.10	.17
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins.	oz.	.31	.32	From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	8.00	8.25	Chloride, fused	lb.	.30	.40
5 oz. tins.	oz.	.33	.36	Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	.20	Crude	lb.	.20	.25
1 oz. vials.	oz.	.35	.38	Liquid	lb.	.04	.05	Medicinal	lb.	.25	.30
Tannate	oz.	.35	.40	Sulphate (Sal Glauber).	lb.	.03	.04	Iodide	lb.	.25	.30
Valerate	oz.	.63	.65	Pure cryst	lb.	.08	.10	Hypophosphite	oz.	.25	.30
Rape Seed, English.	lb.	.0734	.0934	Dry	lb.	.25	.25	Lactophosphate	oz.		.60
German	lb.	.0534	.0834	Sulphide	lb.	.40	.50	Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.65	.75
Rosin, Sassa.	lb.	.10	.10	Sulphocarb. (Sulphophen.).	lb.	.43	.45	Gran., free from As.	lb.	.30	.36
Resin, common	lb.	.04	.06	and Potassium Tartrate	lb.			Oxide, American	lb.	.15	.20
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.	lb.			(Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.19	.23	Eng. Hubbard's	lb.		1.00
Powdered	lb.	.11	.16	Spermint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.30	.33	Permananate	oz.	.15	.60
Resorcin, pure white.	lb.	2.25	2.50	Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	.38	Phosphate	oz.		.22
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.70	.80	Sphenard Root	lb.	.40	.50	Salicylate	lb.	.18	.18
Clippings	lb.	.50	.60	Spruce Gum	lb.	1.20	1.35	Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.05	.08
Powdered	lb.	.60	.90	Extra	lb.	1.75	1.90	C.P.	lb.	.15	.20
				Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.54	.69	Dried	lb.		

The New and Enlarged Edition of THE ERA FORMULARY

This edition of the Era Formulary is essentially a new book. Of the nearly 8000 formulas presented, more than 5000 are new, while those retained have been entirely recast and better adapted for the purpose designed. The scope of the book has been greatly extended, the formulas selected being based on a most careful study of the needs of the manufacturer, pharmacist, physician, agriculturist, horticulturist, stock-raiser, veterinarian; in short, on the requirements of most of the industrial arts and handicrafts, and the utilitarian necessities of man.

The arrangement of the formulas is designed to facilitate the greater usefulness of the book. A reference to the Table of Contents will convince anyone of the great number and variety of formulas offered for all kinds of



specialties, novelties and preparations of standard worth. No manufacturer, pharmacist, veterinarian, soda-fountain operator, farmer, hospital steward, or artisan in any handicraft can afford to be without a copy of this new book. It is beyond all question the BEST FORMULARY ever compiled for the use of the classes of individuals named.

This new edition was revised and compiled by William C. Alpers, Sc.D., member of the present Committee of Revision of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia, and Ezra J. Kennedy, Ph.C., Editor of THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA, both of whom are preëminently fitted for the task by reason of their scientific attainments, long practical experience in the drug business, and their intimate knowledge of pharmacists' and manufacturers' needs for new formulas and processes.

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